

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 22,311 號登拾百叁千貳萬式第 日叁廿月貳拾年巳己 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1930. 叁拜禮 日貳廿月壹年卅百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after DECEMBER 6th, 1929, until Further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.15	12.45	1.15	2.45	4.15	5.45	7.15	8.45	10.15	11.45	1.15	2.45	4.15	5.45	7.15	8.45	10.15
Yauwatt Dep.	6.50	8.20	9.50	11.20	12.50	1.20	2.50	4.20	5.50	7.20	8.50	10.20	11.50	1.20	2.50	4.20	5.50	7.20	8.50	10.20
Shatin Dep.	7.05	8.35	10.05	11.35	13.05	1.35	3.05	4.35	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.35	12.05	1.35	3.05	4.35	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.35
Taipei Dep.	7.15	8.45	10.15	11.45	13.15	1.45	3.15	4.45	6.15	7.45	9.15	10.45	12.15	1.45	3.15	4.45	6.15	7.45	9.15	10.45
Market Dep.	7.30	9.00	10.30	12.00	13.30	2.00	3.30	5.00	6.30	8.00	9.30	11.00	12.30	2.00	3.30	5.00	6.30	8.00	9.30	11.00
Fanning Dep.	7.35	9.05	10.35	12.05	13.35	2.05	3.35	5.05	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.05	12.35	2.05	3.35	5.05	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.05
Shuang Dep.	7.45	9.15	10.45	12.15	13.45	2.15	3.45	5.15	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.15	12.45	2.15	3.45	5.15	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.15
Shun-chun Arr.	7.55	9.25	10.55	12.25	13.55	2.25	3.55	5.25	6.55	8.25	9.55	11.25	12.55	2.25	3.55	5.25	6.55	8.25	9.55	11.25
Canton Arr.	8.10	9.40	11.10	12.40	14.10	2.40	4.10	5.40	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.40	13.10	2.40	4.10	5.40	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.40

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.
Canton Dep.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.15	12.45	1.15	2.45	4.15	5.45	7.15	8.45	10.15	11.45	1.15	2.45	4.15	5.45	7.15	8.45	10.15
Shun-chun Dep.	6.50	8.20	9.50	11.20	12.50	1.20	2.50	4.20	5.50	7.20	8.50	10.20	11.50	1.20	2.50	4.20	5.50	7.20	8.50	10.20
Fanning Dep.	7.05	8.35	10.05	11.35	13.05	1.35	3.05	4.35	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.35	12.05	1.35	3.05	4.35	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.35
Taipei Dep.	7.15	8.45	10.15	11.45	13.15	1.45	3.15	4.45	6.15	7.45	9.15	10.45	12.15	1.45	3.15	4.45	6.15	7.45	9.15	10.45
Market Dep.	7.30	9.00	10.30	12.00	13.30	2.00	3.30	5.00	6.30	8.00	9.30	11.00	12.30	2.00	3.30	5.00	6.30	8.00	9.30	11.00
Shuang Dep.	7.35	9.05	10.35	12.05	13.35	2.05	3.35	5.05	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.05	12.35	2.05	3.35	5.05	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.05
Shatin Dep.	7.45	9.15	10.45	12.15	13.45	2.15	3.45	5.15	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.15	12.45	2.15	3.45	5.15	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.15
Yauwatt Dep.	7.55	9.25	10.55	12.25	13.55	2.25	3.55	5.25	6.55	8.25	9.55	11.25	12.55	2.25	3.55	5.25	6.55	8.25	9.55	11.25
Kowloon Arr.	8.10	9.40	11.10	12.40	14.10	2.40	4.10	5.40	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.40	13.10	2.40	4.10	5.40	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.40

*—FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY. WILL STOP AT ANY STATION ON REQUEST.

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, from Messrs. T. H. COOK & SON, LTD., HONG KONG, from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG, or from THE CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

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(Sundays Excepted)
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From Macao: 8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"
(Sundays Excepted)
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"
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EXCURSION TO MACAO:—

On SUNDAY, 26th JANUARY.

S.S. "SEI TAI"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and
From Macao at 4.00 P.M.

Note:—All Steamship Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

Where to have Tiffin To-day.

LANE CRAWFORD'S RESTAURANT.

MENU.

From the Joint Waggon
Roast leg of Veal and Ham
with Vegetables ...95 cts.

Hors D'oeuvres ... 60 cts.

To-day's Tiffin—\$1.25.

- 1.—Cauliflower Cream Soup
- 2.—Grilled Red Snapper, Parsley Sauce
- 3.—Minced Chicken and Poached Egg
- 4.—Veal Cutlet, Jardiniere Sauce
- 5.—Roast Pheasant, Bread Sauce
- 6.—Bombay Curry
- 7.—Baked Mashed Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—Mashed Turnips
- 10.—Sultana Pudding
- 11.—Fruit
- 12.—Tea
- 13.—Coffee

HEROIC FEAT IN THE ATLANTIC.

MEN WHO SAVED FORTY-FIVE LIVES.

TERRIFIC STORM THAT BEAT THE BAROMETER.

The steamship Manchester Regiment arrived in Liverpool recently carrying on board the 45 men saved from the Volumnia—the ship which sank in one of the worst gales of the century. Fortunately there was a slight lull in the storm when the rescue took place. Shortly after the Volumnia's crew were all safe in the Manchester Regiment the waves were rising as high as soft, and there is no doubt that had there been a delay of an hour it would have been impossible to launch the lifeboat.

The Volumnia left Falmouth for Boston on November 25, and almost immediately ran into a south-westerly gale. After dropping for a few hours the storm broke out again, this time from the north-west. From that moment the Volumnia was pursued by a gale that only changed in direction and intensity.

The storm reached the height of its ferocity a week later. Going down early that morning to his cabin the captain, Lieutenant Commander H. J. Maynard, was surprised to find that the barometer was below reading-point. But for two hours there was a kind of uneasy lull, when the storm appeared to be gathering its forces for a final onslaught. The wind died down a little. "Then it came for us again," said one of the crew: "it came quite suddenly, and the ship seemed to spring clean out of the water."

An Appalling Blow.

Under the first shock of this hurricane the ship appears really to have bounded forward, like something mortally wounded, and to have come down slightly on her side. She remained like that for a moment—a moment which must have seemed like an eternity to her crew,—and then tumbled down into the trough of the sea, wriggling her way safely into position. The force of the wind was now so terrific that nobody could stand upright on the exposed parts of the deck. If the officers had to get from one point to another they went down on their hands and knees and crawled across, hugging as much shelter as they could. Lieutenant Commander Maynard only saved himself by holding on to the iron rail in front of him, first with one hand and then with the other. Sometimes when he let go he found that his hand was so frozen by the cold that he could not move any of his fingers.

The hurricane lasted for about 24 hours, died down to a gale for 12, and then started again on the 7th. Early in the morning a tremendous wave crashed through the middle part of the ship, wrecking the pantry and saloon. The two stewards went on working with water up to their waists. The second steward, a negro, remarked, "We kept on baling and baling."

Sometimes I sang, sometimes I prayed, and always I thought, 'No, we cannot live. Surely we cannot survive such another wave.'"

S.O.S. Sent Out.

This was by far the worst day of the storm. The men had not changed their clothes for eight days, and all of them were almost exhausted. About nine o'clock the steering gear went, and the Volumnia began wallowing helplessly in the sea, lurching first one way and then the other as the waves broke over her. Half an hour later the after-poop was carried away.

It was at this point that Lieutenant Commander Maynard sent out his first S.O.S. Seven ships answered her. The crew had to fix up a temporary steering gear, and about twelve o'clock the vessel was under some kind of control, shouldering off the worst of the waves. The ship had now sprung a leak, and about five o'clock the temporary steering gear was broken by a monstrous wave which, rising high above the side of the vessel, swept the whole of the deck as the Volumnia leaned towards it.

The Manchester Regiment arrived about three o'clock in the morning. The Volumnia was then rolling in a trough of the sea, waves breaking over her from both sides. Every now and then she sent up a rocket. Through the storm was now going down a little it was still Manchester Regiment decided to wait until daylight. It was not until 9.30, though, that she was able to launch her lifeboat. In the meantime two other vessels had arrived—the liner France and an American boat, the Sago. The France had to leave almost immediately, but the Sago remained standing by until the last man had been rescued from the Volumnia.

Lifeboat Volunteers.

Seven members of the crew and one of the passengers, Mr. R. P. Zeiger, volunteered for the lifeboat. The second officer, Mr. W. H. Downing (Salford), the boatswain, Mr. J. Bromage (Pendleton), Able Seaman H. J. Stringer (Sloes Side), and Able Seaman Patrick Kearns (Salford) got into the lifeboat and were lowered over the side. They now found themselves first being lifted high above the deck of the Manchester Regiment and then going down again as the wave subsided.

In one of these mad, triumphant rushes upwards the second officer lost part of one of his fingers cut off by a block. Turning to the boat he said, "Here, take this. There's a ring on it which my wife gave me. You've got a better chance of getting land than I have. I'm just about bent."

It must have been three minutes before the other four waiting on the deck of the Manchester Regiment had a chance to get into the lifeboat. They had to climb on to

the ship's ladder and then jump for the lifeboat as it came level with the side. The first to leave was the third officer, Mr. E. W. Espley; he was followed by two able seamen, H. Chidlaw, a Salford man, and J. Mannis.

The passenger, who on volunteering had remarked, "Here, let me have a whack at it," was the last to jump. Apparently he must have misjudged the speed of the lifeboat, for instead of jumping at once he remained standing on the ladder. The boat caught him on the side, and for a moment he looked as if he had lost his balance. The lifeboat was then coming up again, and, realising that he would probably fall anyhow, Mr. Zeiger made a desperate jump at it, landing in the stern.

Anxiety and Despair.

The crew of the Volumnia, watching the progress of the lifeboat from the distance, did not believe that the boat could ever reach them. Sometimes the height of a wave would hide her completely, and they would say, "Now she is lost." But a moment later she would appear again, to be flung carelessly aside by the crest of a wave. Then she would pitch and toss for a moment until she was caught in the stride of another wave.

Nevertheless she survived. As soon as she got close to the Volumnia the crew were ordered to jump from the ship's ladder into the boat. Three of them fell into the water. The boat's crew saved the chief steward, from being crushed between the Volumnia and the lifeboat by grasping him with one hand while holding the lifeboat off with the other. It was the boat's too, who prevented something like a possible panic from spreading through the crew of the Volumnia. Terrified, apparently, by the sea, worn out and exhausted, some of the Arab firemen refused to jump from the lifeboat. "I shouted to them," said the boat's crew, "Come on you—jump for it. But they wouldn't move. So I shouted, 'Come on, mi hearties, jump for it,' and they all came tumbling into the boat at once."

In the first journey the lifeboat took off 25 of the Volumnia's crew. When she started off again the storm was beginning to freshen, and there were sudden squalls of hail and snow. Nevertheless the journey was carried out without any mishap, though the seas were now running so high that the lifeboat had to be cut adrift. The log of the Manchester Regiment describes this as follows:—

Lifeboat abandoned. Unable to hoist aboard on account of tremendous N.W. swell. Strong wind. Hail squalls. S.S. Sago, of Philadelphia, proceeded on her voyage. Noon, full speed ahead. Passage resumed.

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PENINSULA HOTEL;
HONG KONG HOTEL;
REPULSE BAY HOTEL;
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The Only Hotel in CANTON
Directly under European
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THE VICTORIA HOTEL
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Guides
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Taken of TOURISTS.
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

£1,000 on attaining the age of Fifty-five.
Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal.

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AGENTS,
2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day,
(January 22.)

Fanning Hunt and Race Club:
Hounds meet at Man Uk Pin, 3 p.m.
Hockey: Club v. Punjab Regt., U.S.R.C. ground, 5 p.m.
Football:—Senior Div.: Police v. K.O.S.B.
Lammert's Auction: Steamship "Yuet On," 3 p.m.
Reception in honour of H.E. and Lady Clementi, H.K.C.C. ground, 4 p.m.
Italian Opera Co.: "Carmen," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "In Old Arizona."
World Theatre: "Tower of Lies."
Star Theatre: "Saxophone Susie" (matinees only).
Majestic Theatre: "Night Bride."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Reel Club Subscription Dance at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 6.45 p.m.
Tides:—High, 3.34 a.m. and 4.24 p.m.; Low, 9.23 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Thursday,
(January 23.)

Girl Guilds: annual general meeting, Helena May Institute, 11 a.m.

Yennang Chung Girls' College, Graduation Exercises, Ko Shing Theatre, 2.30 p.m.

Launching of s.s. Teinan, Taikoo Docks, 4.15 p.m.

Legislative Council Meeting.

Lammert's Auctions: Stamps Valuable Collection, 5.15 p.m.

Helena May Musicale: "Musical Interludes," 5.30 p.m.

Entertainment by Pupils of Victoria Home: St. Andrew's Church Hall, 8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "In Old Arizona."

World Theatre: "Sin Sister" and "Kiang Nam Girl" (Chinese picture).

Star Theatre: "A Single Man" (matinees only).

Majestic Theatre: "The City Gone Wild."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 6 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and Hong Kong Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High, 5 a.m. and 5.10 p.m.; Low, 10.07 a.m. and 11.10 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Yongala), Outward: Liverpool via Victoria, B.C., and via Siberia (Izium), 10.30 a.m.

Friday,
(January 24.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Ellis Kadoorie School, prize giving, 10.20 a.m.

Opening of Ying Wa College, Mongkok by H.E., 11 a.m.

Lammert's Auction: Office and household furniture, 2.30 p.m.

Fairfax School, Speech Day, in St. Stephen's College Great Hall, 3 p.m.

Polo: Finals of American Tournament, 4.45 p.m.

Opening of Kowloon Branch Helena May Institute, 8 Anai Villas, Austin Road, Kowloon, 5 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "In Old Arizona."

World Theatre: "Sin Sister" and "Kiang Nam Girl" (Chinese picture).

Star Theatre: "A Single Man" (matinees only).

Majestic Theatre: "The City Gone Wild."

Burns Dinner, H.K. Hotel, 8 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High, 6.31 a.m. and 6.55 p.m.; Low, 12.23 a.m. and 10.60 p.m.

PETER DAWSON WHISKY



"P.D. EXCELS SILVER MARKET
ITS STANDARD (QUALITY) IS NEVER LOWERED."

Obtainable everywhere.

Sole Agents:—H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

MOTOR NOTES.

Willys Knight Shipments.
Messrs. Gilman & Company, local agents for the Willys Knight cars, have received another new shipment of the new Willys Knight "70 B" models. These models are on view at the Duro Motor Garage, Kowloon. The new models are now equipped with an extra spare wheel, making six in all, and an additional rear bumper. The cars in their new colouring are particularly attractive.

Vehicular Ferry Service.

It is reported that a Chinese concern has applied to the Government for a franchise to run a vehicular ferry service between Hong Kong and the mainland. The idea is to run the service between Yau-mat and Wanchai, a pier being made on the new reclamation.

Many letters from motor-owners have been written to the Press on the subject of an up-to-date vehicular ferry, but the weird contraption, unfortunately supplied to the motor public by the Kowloon Godown Company still remains. The number of cars is steadily increasing on both sides of the Harbour, and the need for an adequate ferry service is very great.

Blue Taxi Offer.

The Blue Taxi Company, who have been running a very efficient service of Hillman taxis on the mainland for the past two years, have introduced a ticket-book with a cheaper rate for their many customers. These booklets, which are \$5 each, will be ready for sale at the end of the month, and are obtainable at office at the corner of Nathan Road and Pak Hoi Street, opposite the Po Hing Theatre. The booklet contains ten 10-cent tickets, five 20-cent tickets, and ten 40-cent tickets. Thus each booklet will save a frequent user of these taxis \$1 per book. It has been noticed that these taxis have become very popular with rush-hour residents living in the heart of Kowloon, where buses do not pass the door and the richness takes too long. A party of friends engaged a taxi and share the small cost, which works out at 10 cents each, plus quicker and more comfortable travelling, and most important of all, a longer time home.

Bus Tickets May Go Up.

It is rumoured that the price of the monthly tickets on the Kowloon bus services will be increased next month to seven dollars. The secretary of one of the bus companies has been approached on the matter, but states that there is nothing definite settled. Everything depends upon the introduction of the new taxes (petrol and seating) which are under consideration by the Government. It is proposed to increase the seating tax by \$10 per cent on the buses. The secretary also mentioned that there will be a probable alteration of the seating arrangement, making a larger number of first-class seats, and reducing the number of third-class seats.

Some Bus Facts.

In the matter of increasing the price of the monthly tickets for the Kowloon bus services, holders have little cause to complain. The services on the mainland are, perhaps, as efficient as the tramway service on the island, and have been brought up to a high standard of regulation. Both bus services and the tram service on the mainland demand \$10 for the price of their monthly tickets, against the \$5 of the Kowloon bus services.

We have been given some interesting facts by a representative of a Kowloon bus service, who denies that the companies are able to make the profits which are led to many believe. It was pointed out that receipts from a single bus at Kowloon rarely exceed \$30 per day, whereas over \$100 per day has been received by one of the mainland bus services. The latter service collects as much as \$5 per trip, against a meagre dollar, or so on a mainland bus. The bus services on the mainland are one-class buses, and can take a passenger to almost any part of Kowloon, whereas on the island the bus only serves certain sections which are most patronised by travellers.

Lettering at 50 m.p.h.

A prophecy has been made by Professor Morgan, of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, of a time when special roads will allow cruising speeds of 100 m.p.h. and motorists will be fined if they travel at less than 50 m.p.h.

Already something of this nature has taken place. A wide highway has been constructed in U.S.A. connecting New Orleans with another big city. The minimum speed limit is 40 m.p.h.

Water Driving.

As a rule Man's a fool. When it's hot he wants it cool; When it's cool he wants it hot, Always wanting what is not.

Such is human nature. Just as the hot breath of summer drives people out to the beaches for a cool dip, so the cold blasts of winter imprison them at home, beside a blazing fire. There is a tendency for many owners to buy up their cars in winter as if they were fair-weather instruments of joy. Some (Continued on next Column.)

MOTOR NOTES.

BOOSTING BRITISH CARS.

ROOTES £1,000,000 COMBINE.

BIG PLANS FOR EASTERN SALES.

Mr. C. W. Abrams, Far Eastern representative of Messrs. Rootes, Ltd., one of the largest British motor agents and distributors, arrived here from Singapore by the P. & O. s.s. Karmala.

Mr. Abrams is making an extensive tour of the Far East to visit motor-dealers in connection with a huge scheme to put British cars on the market overseas and to compete with other makes.

In an interview with our representative, Mr. Abrams said that Messrs. Rootes had joined with four manufacturers in England, the Hillman, Humber, Bentley and Commer Commercial Trucks, in a £1,000,000 combine for this purpose. The scheme was a sound financial one, and was backed by the Board of Trade. The object is to offer cars of these four manufacturers to dealers overseas at a substantial discount which will enable the cars to be sold at a competitive price. To do this, Mr. Abrams remarked that it was necessary to equip the cars with special mechanical features, upholstery, and springing so as to make them adaptable to overseas conditions.

Mr. Abrams has made arrangements for models of these four makes to reach him at every port he calls at, so that he is able to actually demonstrate the capabilities of the cars and not merely depend upon a picture in a catalogue. Accompanying Mr. Abrams is one of the very new Humber models which won much praise at the recent Olympia Show in London. It is a 19/30 H.P. Sedan model, and has for the past few days graced the roads of Kowloon.

(Continued on next Column.)

of the finest and most exhilarating runs are to be enjoyed in the cold weather. Of course, the drivers need to be well wrapped up; but there is nothing to equal the bracing tonic of swift passage through the air on a still winter's day.

Appearance or Efficiency?

The following interesting paragraph refers to a very interesting question of selling points of a car. "We are of the opinion that 'mechanical perfection' or efficiency, becomes of secondary importance to a great majority of motor car owners, when mechanical condition is compared to appearance. The average owner will and does go out of his or her way, to show the new, or new appearing, car to friends and acquaintances. While there may be some mechanical features or conditions of which they are inclined to complain, still their natural pride in the appearance of the car, has the effect of making them actually boastful of their purchase and new possession."

A Java Victory.

Mr. Abrams has already made a complete tour of Java and the Strait Settlements. Speaking of the motor-car dealers in Java, Mr. Abrams said that they were perhaps the most pessimistic people in the world. For days he could not even get a word with any dealer, but eventually managed to persuade five Press representatives to take a ride in one of his cars.

Although he was not conversant with the road surface or gradients of the famous hill-climbs in that district, Mr. Abrams took the car to the summit, some 4,000 feet above sea-level, at a speed which amazed them. Hitherto only high-power Americans cars had been able to reach the summit at anything like that speed. "The point which appealed to the Dutchmen," remarked Mr. Abrams, "was that the radiator was not hot, yet it was a continuous climb for eight miles."

Silent Running.

Both the Hillman and Humber cars are fitted with four gears and a silent third. Sitting in the rear seat it is almost impossible to tell whether the engine is running in top (fourth) or third gear. The Humber can attain a top speed of over 80 m.p.h. and 50 m.p.h. on third. The straight-eight Hillman can easily better 70 m.p.h. on the flat. The upholstery and springing of these cars also won the approval of those who rode in the cars. Mr. Abrams said he was the first representative of Hillman and Humber cars to visit Java, and he came away with substantial orders. The cars which he had with him were purchased immediately after the demonstration ride.

In the Strait Settlements Mr. Abrams said the Hillman cars were already well-known, being one of the most popular makes there. He received 148 orders for Hillman cars to be supplied within four months.

Commer Lorries.

Speaking of the Commer Commercial truck, Mr. Abrams said that the manufacturers were unable to come down to a competitive price in the 11 ton class, "but in the two-ton class they will defy competition." The Commer lorries are fitted with six-cylinder, 25 H.P. engines which develop 67 brake horse-power. A feature of these trucks is the huge radiator, which overcomes all fear of overheating, and a silent third gear ratio.

Hong Kong Roads.

Speaking of the motor-car industry in Java and the F.M.S. Mr. Abrams said that the car industry was progressing by leaps and bounds. During his short visit to Hong Kong he made several short tours over the roads both on the island and Mainland, and remarked that our road were as good as those in any country which he had visited. He thought there was a splendid market for British cars in China, and the scheme would go far in popularising the British makes.

Mr. Abrams is visiting Shanghai and Japan, and on returning will visit Indo-China and Siam.

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

COMMENT ON BRITISH LEGISLATION.

"Surely at the present time the angle of approach to the road problem," says *The Light Car and Cycle-car*, "is first to provide adequate and fully co-ordinated means for administering sound legislation and then to consider providing the good legislation to be administered. It seems, however, that the reverse procedure is likely to be adopted. The Road Traffic Bill aims at suppressing all manner of abuses by means of extremely heavy penalties—much heavier than might reasonably be considered advisable in view of the extremely controversial nature of so many motoring offences."

"How is justice to be done in these cases? Who is to determine whether motorists are driving recklessly or otherwise? Is it to be the same buccolic village constable, who is the first link in the existing administrative chain? Surely before the courts are asked to throw a man into gaol, to fine him heavily and disqualify him from holding a driving licence they should be provided with expert evidence as to the precise nature of his offence. Such evidence could be given only by expert witnesses. It is likely that unless a force of traffic police like that which is in operation in the United States comes into being, grave injustices would result in some instances."

USE THE CORRECT PLUGS.

When the engine is not at its best it is usually the sparking plugs that get the lion's share of the blame. The modern sparking plug, is, however, very reliable and efficient, and if the engine is sluggish, does not idle smoothly, or misses momentarily at different speeds, it will probably be found that wear and tear, leaking ignition cables, a weak coil, worn distributor points, or faulty carburetor adjustment are the real causes. If the plugs are at fault at all, then the most likely an adjustment of the gap setting, or a good cleaning, is all that will be necessary to cure the trouble.

Again, there are "hot" and "cold" engines and the sparking plug used should be suitable for the conditions prevailing in the combustion chambers. In the engine which has a tendency to foul its sparking plugs a "hotter" type of sparking plug should be used in preference to the one which is normally recommended.

If the engine becomes overheated and spits through the carburetor, it may be that the mixture is too weak, that the cooling system needs attention, or that the valves are sticking slightly, but an improvement may be made by fitting a "cooler" type of plug than is usually recommended.

When 10,000 miles has been recorded, which is a good average distance for a year's driving, a new set of plugs should be installed.

MOSQUITO STOPS RECORD RUN.

AN AUSTRALIAN ADVENTURE.

The attempt of a Whippet car to break the world's engine non-stop record of 1,005 hours, down in Brisbane, was recently brought to an untimely end by nothing less than a playful mosquito. It is surprising to learn that they grow mosquitoes of such enormous size there as to be capable of stopping a motor car, but such seems to be the fact.

The car in question had already covered 2,500 miles, having 800 hours to its credit, when it suddenly stalled out while idling. At first the cause of the stoppage was a complete mystery, but upon breaking the seals it was discovered that a large mosquito had become firmly lodged in the small air vent of the vacuum tank thereby stopping the flow of gasoline.

The official report of the test made by local automotive authorities, however, after explaining the failure, goes on to state: "A new vacuum tank was put in place, no other work of any nature being done, and a supervised road test made. The car proved to be in perfect order," thus proving that John M. Mosquito was the sole cause of the stoppage of the engine.

Young woman appearing at Acton for her husband, accused of having ineffective brakes on a car: "I am his new wife, and if you deal with him leniently I will see that it does not occur again."

RE-PURCHASING USED CARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S OFFER.

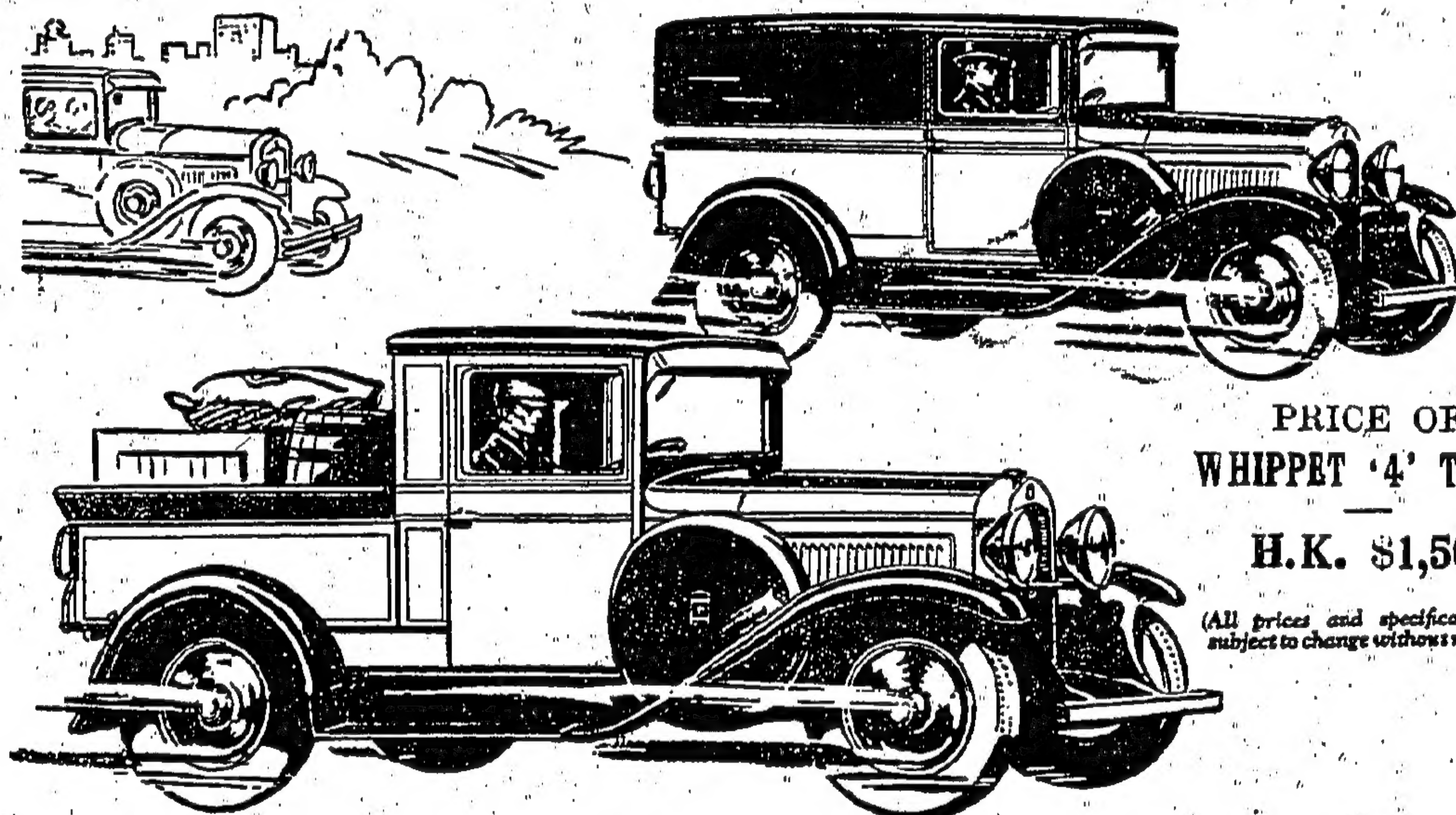
What must be quite unique in Hong Kong is the scheme of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., of re-purchasing any car bought from the firm. This guarantee re-purchase scheme is carried out on the basis of very attractive percentages on the original selling price after periods of from three to six months. A definite rate has been drawn up as follows:—Three months' use, 75 per cent.; four months' use, 71 per cent.; five months' use, 68 per cent.; six months' use, 63 per cent.

This scheme should prove very popular in a busy port like Hong Kong, where short visits are made by business-men and Army and Naval officers who may be called away on short notice. Backed by a firm with such a high reputation in the motoring business of this Colony, the re-purchase plan is a sound and secure one.

A Definite Rate.

Unlike any other re-purchase business where "a reasonable offer" is made, Messrs. Lane, Crawford's specify a definite rate which they guarantee to re-pay. To any buyer wishing to use his car for a longer period than six months, a special quotation will be made. In addition, free inspection of the car is promised at least once a month.

Some reasons why this scheme should appeal to numerous buyers are that there can be no doubt about the quality of the car offered if the firm is going to buy it back; a \$1,500 car on the basis of the percentage guarantee will only cost the owner \$250 per day for six months; should the owner go on leave within a few months, he would not have the worry of finding a buyer. For owners going home on leave, Messrs. Lane, Crawford can also arrange for the owner to have a similar service on arrival in England.



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MOTOR NOTES

REAL MENACE OF THE ROAD.

CORONER PLACES 90 PER CENT. OF BLAME ON PEDESTRIANS.

WOMEN DRIVERS AGAIN.

Mr. H. R. Oswald, the West London coroner, who is shortly to retire from office, has conducted between 30,000 and 35,000 inquests during the generation that he has occupied the coroner's chair.

Mr. Oswald talked of past and present London traffic conditions, accidents, hansom cabs, modern women drivers, his 1,400-mile holiday tour by motor-car and the fellow road-user who was rude to him. He said:—

"The best-mannered and the most skillful drivers in London to-day are the ordinary bus and taxi drivers. To both them it is their job in life—their living. They change gear more times in a day than a private car owner does in a fortnight."

Owner-Drivers Third.

"Because, especially in London, they hardly ever go fast, they are at the top of my list for being connected with the least number of fatal accidents. Some of these accidents do not concern their driving, because many happen on the footboard unknown to them at the time."

"Van drivers are second on my list, and private car owners come next."

"The number of women drivers has increased enormously since I held my first inquest into a road accident. My only comment on them is, that, given a clear, open road, women are as good as most men; but, place them in a sudden tight corner—as may happen, to them every other ten seconds in London's streets—and they lose their heads on the average and cause accidents."

"There are some excellent young women drivers whom I know personally, but they are exceptions. One learned her driving as a heavy lorry driver in London during the war."

"Men, on the whole, are careful. I place 90 per cent. of the blame in fatal accidents connected with private cars on the pedestrian, who has still failed to realise that crossing a busy road requires his or her full mental—and in a lesser degree physical—abilities."

One "Bully" in 1,400 Miles.

"Men are as bad as women when crossing roads in London. Pre-occupation is the greatest danger for a pedestrian."

"As far as the manners of the road are concerned, taking everything into account, there is not a lot to grumble. I made a 1,300-mile holiday tour in the North a short time ago, and drove my own car all the way. Only once was I bullied, and that was when I, having made sure there was no foot traffic, stopped without signalling that intention. A car passed slowly by me a few seconds later, and the driver tried to bully me."

"I replied, 'Well, my lord duke, do you own the road?' That was the only instance of rudeness during 1,400 miles on the road."

"Private car owners are not callous as far as my experience goes. They do not run down pedestrians and forget the fact a few minutes later. They are human. I have seen men tremble with emotion as they gave evidence before me concerning the dreadful moments when they unfortunately ran down a pedestrian."

"Motor-cycle accidents—I am speaking of London roads in every case—are responsible for still more deaths, having regard to their proportion in numbers of private cars. Their speed, which is much greater than that of private cars, is their danger."

Pillion Riding.

"I do not think it is unsafe for girls to ride pillion, and I, for one, would do nothing to stop them. But let them ask their men friends out of respect of their own lives, not to go too fast. To have two on the pillion of a motor-cycle is obviously unsafe."

"The pedestrian is the last on my list, and is the cause of most fatal accidents. Many people take no notice of a hothead."

Mr. Oswald added:—
"And if the speed limit is abolished, as is proposed, there will be more and more work for London coroners."

"It must not be forgotten that hansom cabs travelled at little over twelve miles an hour, and there were few fatal accidents. The more the speed the greater risk of life."

VICAR AND A ROAD CRASH.

"REFUSED TO RENDER ASSISTANCE."

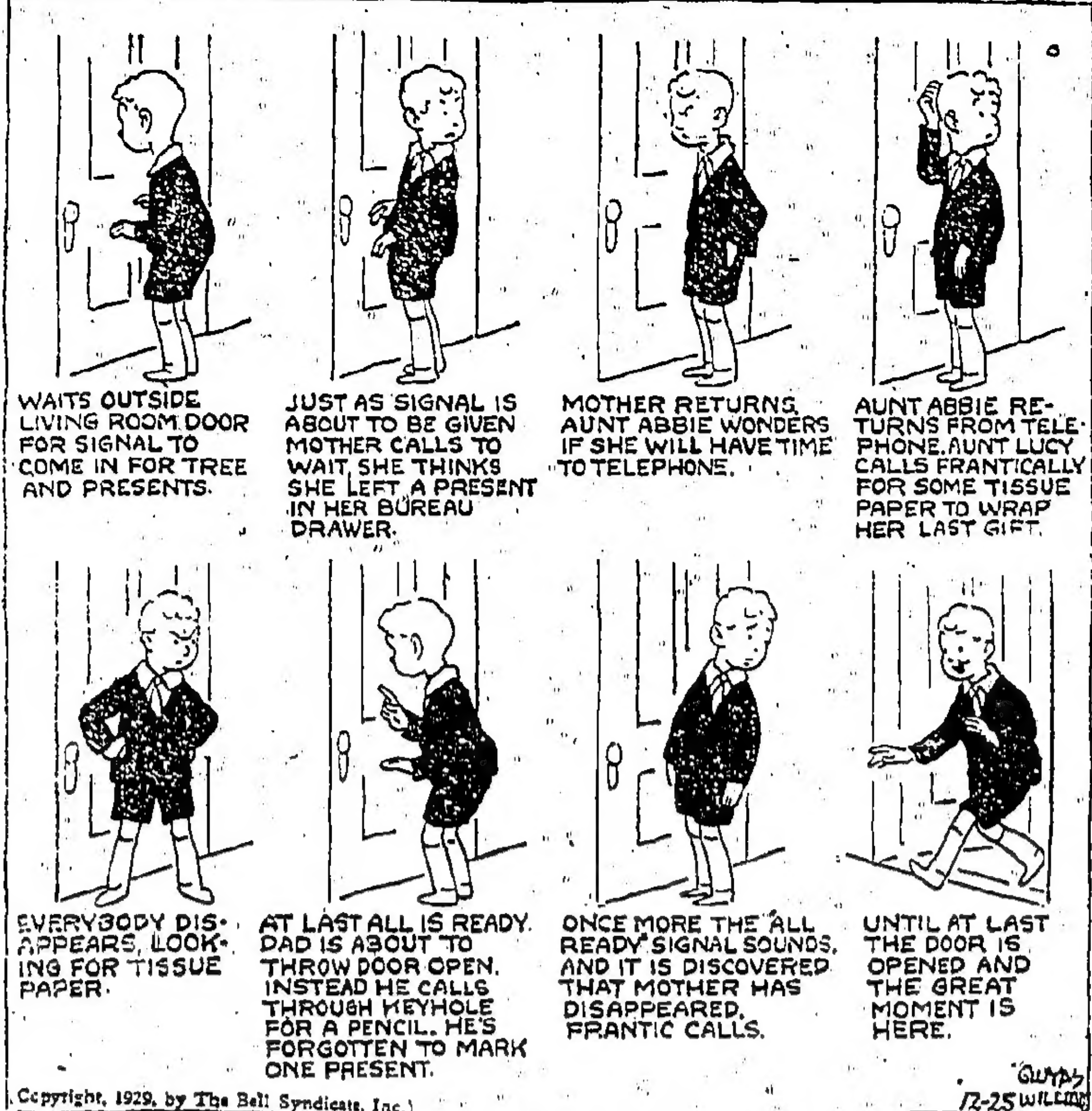
The Vicar of Marston, near Ross-on-Wye, was criticised by a coroner's jury recently for failing to render assistance to a man who had been fatally injured in a motor-cycle accident outside his house. The jury added the following rider to their verdict:—"We desire to add a rider to our verdict that we consider the action of the parson was anything but creditable. He surely could have rendered assistance of some kind at such a time. I am sorry," added the foreman, "to have to say this, but it is the unanimous verdict of us all."

The evidence disclosed that a young motor-cyclist was riding to work at 8 a.m. on the morning of the accident in the greatest gale ever known in the district. In the midst of blinding lightning and hail, he collided with a G.P.O. mail van. The driver of the van stated that when the accident occurred he rushed to Marston Vicarage, which was only fifteen yards away. The Vicar, the Rev. William Rowlands, came to the door, but refused to render any assistance, saying, "I am not dressed." He did not come near the scene of the accident until an hour and a-half later, by which time the man was dead. The next nearest house was 600 yards away.

"Nothing interests the public so much," said the Coroner, Alderman Wallis, "as a parson, a doctor, or a lawyer doing something which he ought not to do. I think we have all got our impression about Mr. Rowlands's action, but that this is one of the times when we should restrain our feelings."

CHRISTMAS MORNING

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



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HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

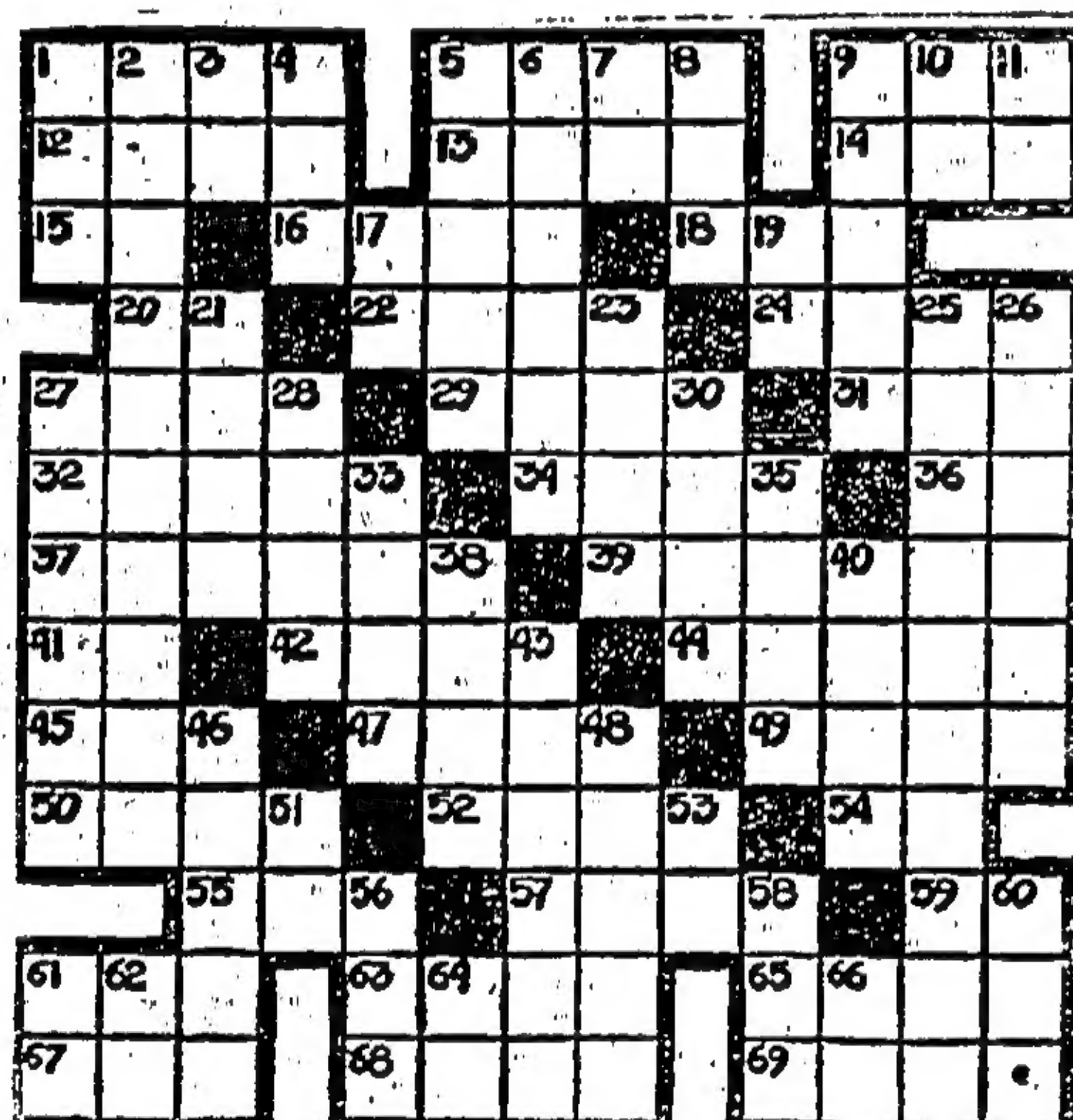
"Now about my obesity, doctor?"
"Diet."
"And my grey hair?"
"Dye it."

Householder: "Here, what d'you mean by putting all this beastly stuff in front of my gate?"
Workman: "Ain't nowhere else to put it."
"But! Why don't you dig another hole and bury it?"

Bachelor: "Is there hot water in your house?"
Married Man (gloomily): "There is, and I'm always in it."

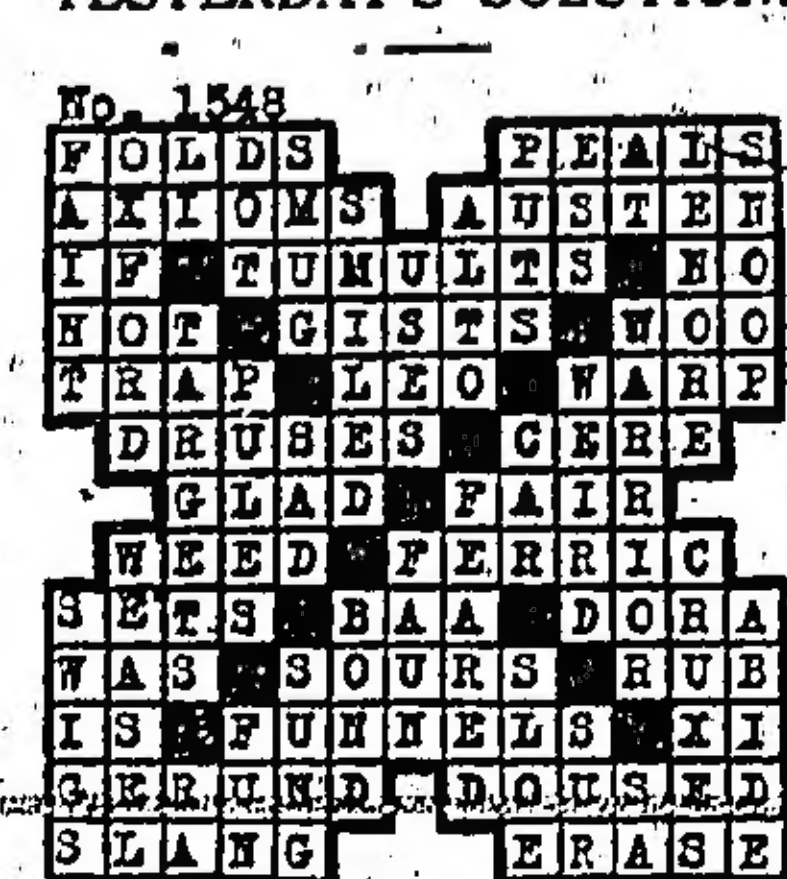
Nickelpinch: "If you spend so much time at golf you won't have anything laid aside for a rainy day."
Stymie: "Won't, eh? My desk is crowded with work that I've put aside for a rainy day."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Horizontal.**
- To purchase.
 - South sea canoe.
 - Public vehicle.
 - June.
 - To tear.
 - One, indefinitely.
 - Spanish article.
 - Courts.
 - Puts on.
 - Part of to be.
 - A number.
 - Part in play.
 - Noose.
 - Ran away.
 - Organ of head.
 - European country.
 - Sailors.
 - Toward.
 - Unpaid portion.
 - Smeared.
 - Negative.
 - Dry.
 - Birds.
 - Simian.
 - Craft.
 - Animal pouches.
 - Oceans.
 - Trig.
 - Prefix: again.
 - A weight.
 - Always.
 - Symbol for nickel.
 - Span of life.
 - Gaelic.
 - Peruvian ruler.
 - Offspring.
 - A voice.
 - Part of to be.
- Vertical.**
- Feminine pronoun.
 - A flower.
 - Conjunction.
 - Foot.
 - Conclusive evidence.
 - Outcome.
 - Upon.
 - Boat.
 - Article.
 - Along side.
 - Belonging to.
 - Conjunction.
 - To fly.
 - To perse.
 - State of becoming obscure.
 - Eats away.
 - Vines.
 - Petition.
 - To pull.
 - A measure.
 - Takes court action.
 - Outbreak.
 - To endure.
 - Compulsion.
 - Devoured.
 - Spit.
 - Thus.
 - Pronoun.
 - Pen point.
 - A bone.
 - John.
 - While.
 - Sun god.
 - Compass point.

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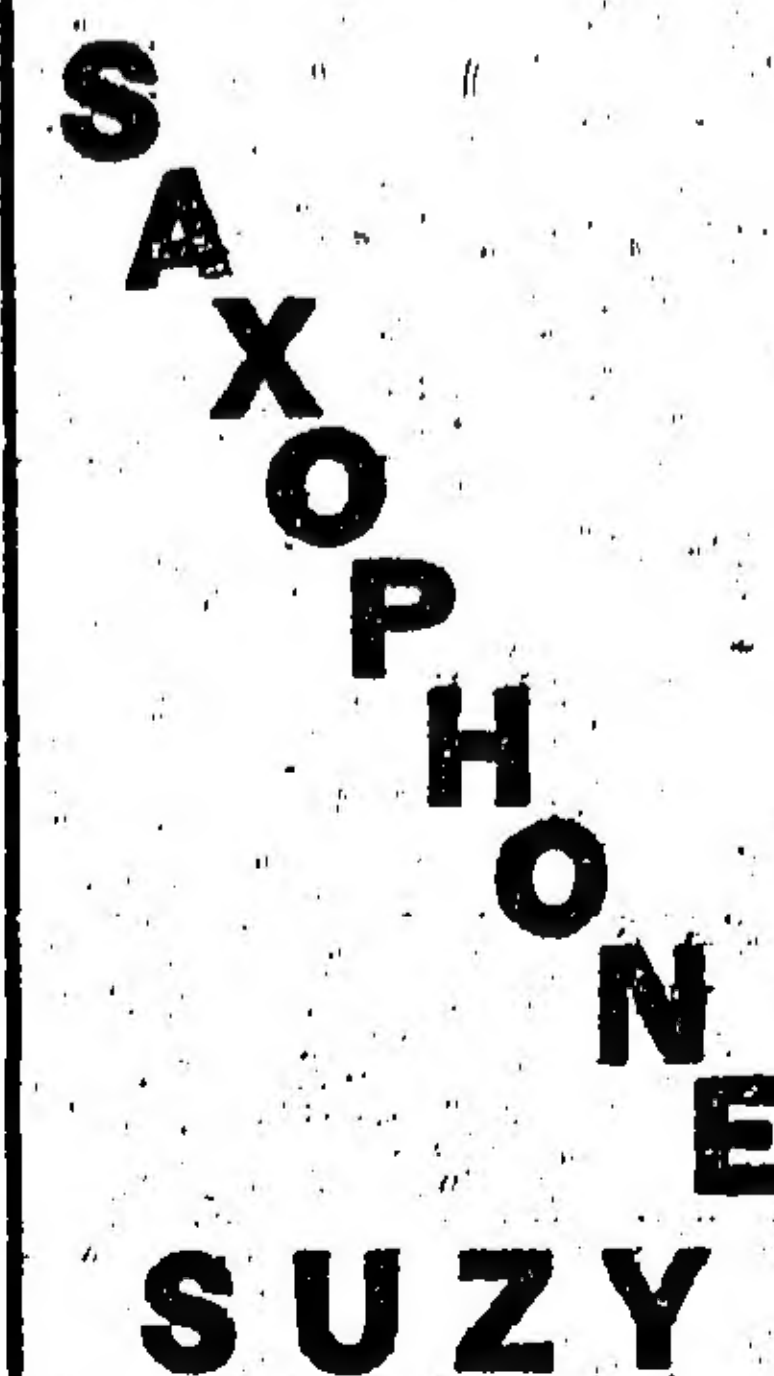
WORLD



FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

STAR



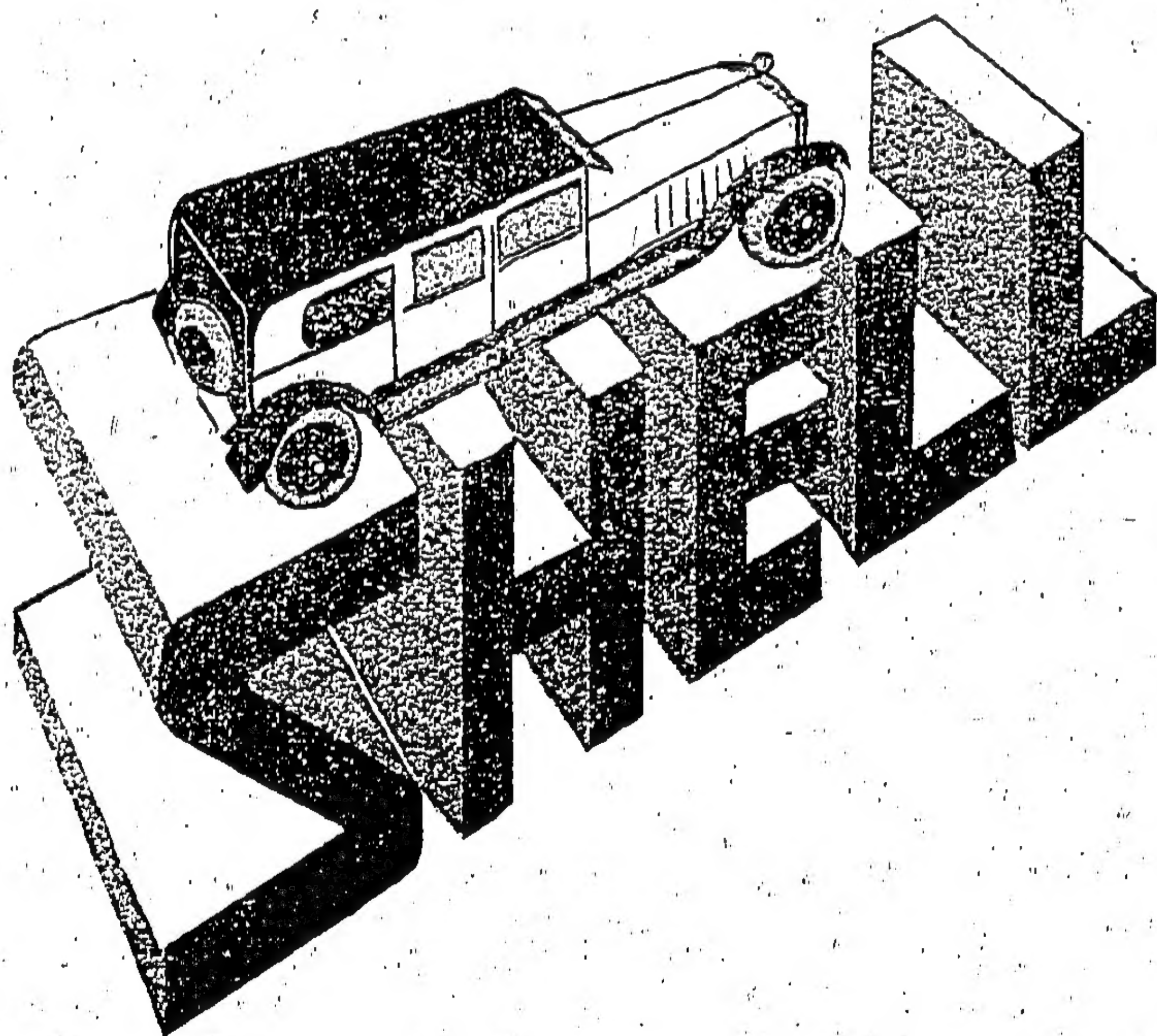
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY

At 5.30 ONLY

At 9.15

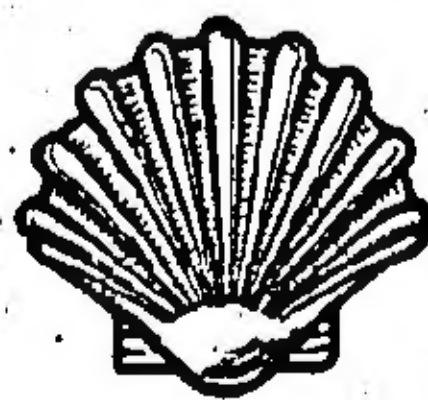
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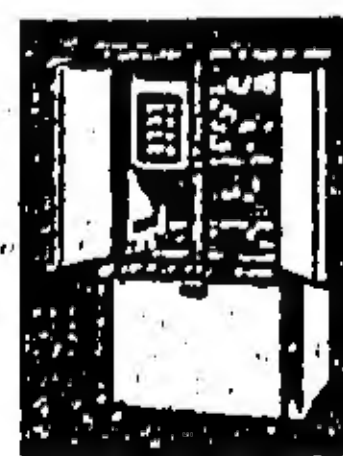
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SOLVING CHINA'S CURRENCY TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

MANIPULATION OF EXCHANGE TO BE CHECKED.

[United Press.]

NANKING, January 15.
Interviewed by newspaper corres-
pondents here, Dr. H. H. Kung,
Minister of Industry, Commerce and
Labour, made the following state-
ment regarding relief measures for
the silver slump situation:—

"When the slump began, I
brought up this matter for de-
liberation at the Central Political
Council, and also wired to the com-
petent authorities in Shanghai, for
close investigation and rigid restric-
tion of speculation. We find that
causes for the sudden rise in the
price of gold are very complicated
and many. Among the most im-
portant is the disturbance caused
in the principle of supply and de-
mand, coupled with the general
political condition and the lack of
productive power among the people.
Imports greatly exceed exports, and
the value of gold makes its rapid
jump. Speculation further com-
plicates the matter, and a tremendous
adverse effect is created in this
country."

"1.—As the value of gold in-
creases, tremendous losses are suf-
fered by the Government in the
payment of foreign loans, since they
have to be redeemed in gold."

"2.—The Customs revenue being
collected in silver suffers losses."

"3.—Great difficulty is experi-
enced by importers as well as ex-
porters."

"4.—Since modern industrial
machinery and raw materials are
imported, the rise in gold at once
booms prices skyward, thus increas-
ing cost of production and making
the native products difficult to com-
pete with imported goods."

"5.—The fall of silver naturally
increases the prices of commodities
manufactured with imported mate-
rials, and causes an increase in the
livelihood of the people."

"6.—Losses on exchange."

"7.—The unsettled condition of
the commercial world creates a
panic on the market."

"The above have a serious effect
on both the Government and the
people, and the whole situation
is pregnant with dangerous pos-
sibilities. Regarding relief mea-
sures, I would suggest that we
classify them into three different
kinds: Provisional, Preliminary and
Fundamental."

Speculation and Excessive Stocks.
"The present panic has been in
the process of development for some
considerable time, but the imme-
diate cause, it is alleged, is due to
speculation. It has been suggested
that rigid restriction be exercised
over speculative transactions. The
Ministry is now engaged in a close
investigation of the case, if concrete
evidence is produced on speculation,
rigid measures will be adopted to
put a stop to it. It is further al-
leged that Shanghai is over-stocked
with silver. Further importation of
bar silver will be disastrous. This,
however, is not the principal cause.
We doubt very much whether the im-
portation of silver would decrease
if a tax is imposed on silver. It is
a question whether it is beneficial
to the public to have a limited quan-
tity of silver. Even if we succeed
in reducing the quantity of silver
and elevate the price to a certain
measure, the effect will be domestic
and not international, because this
restriction will not affect the price
of silver abroad. These two sugges-
tions for restriction of speculation
and quantity are only meant for
temporary measures, and are being
carefully considered."

Gold Standard.
"7.—The adoption of a gold
standard, which is of great impor-
tance. After going through the
necessary stages of reform and pre-
paration, the adoption of a gold
standard should be enforced, thus
giving a final solution to the pro-
blem, vexatious as it is."

"We believe that the above sug-
gestions are useful in the treatment
of the present slump. The Govern-
ment and people should co-operate
to the fullest degree in carrying out
the remedies, so that the situation
may be ameliorated to a certain
degree in spite of the tremendous
loss. They have already been sub-
mitted by me to the Executive Yuan
for joint deliberation, and to the
State Council for adoption and ac-
tion."

and pursue their industry and in-
crease their productive power. In
order to attain this achievement, we
should concentrate our attention on:

"Peace Means More Production."
"1.—The protection of the
people's property. During the last
few years, there has been chaos
and turmoil. The unceasing inter-
necine warfare has made the
people hesitate to invest in the
various industries. As a result, we
have no way of reconstruction.
Production is on the downward
slump. Unless proper protection is
given to people's property, we have
no way of increasing the productive
power of the people."

Capital and Labour.
"2.—Encouragement for co-opera-
tion between Capital and Labour.
All suicidal and meaningless in-
dustrial strikes should be prohibited as
a fundamental requisite for the in-
crease of productive power."

Improved Communications.
"3.—The development of com-
munications throughout the country.
Convenience in communications
means the free circulation of goods
and materials. Not only existing
communications should be restored,
but new systems should be develop-
ed."

Illegal Taxes.
"4.—All illegal taxes should be
abolished. We are aware that quite
a number of miscellaneous taxation
have been eliminated or their elimi-
nation is being considered. The cost
of production must be lowered in
order to increase the productive
power of various industrial enter-
prises."

Manipulation of Exchange.
"5.—International Exchange.
Special banks for international ex-
change should be established in
order to avoid the manipulation of
exchange rates by certain banks
already in existence, which have
undoubtedly taken advantage of the
situation. Their establishment will
further facilitate commercial inter-
course abroad."

"Support Home Industries."
"6.—The promotion of national
goods so as to avoid the excess of
imports over exports and remove
the cause for economic panics."

Gold Standard.
"7.—The adoption of a gold
standard, which is of great impor-
tance. After going through the
necessary stages of reform and pre-
paration, the adoption of a gold
standard should be enforced, thus
giving a final solution to the pro-
blem, vexatious as it is."

"We believe that the above sug-
gestions are useful in the treatment
of the present slump. The Govern-
ment and people should co-operate
to the fullest degree in carrying out
the remedies, so that the situation
may be ameliorated to a certain
degree in spite of the tremendous
loss. They have already been sub-
mitted by me to the Executive Yuan
for joint deliberation, and to the
State Council for adoption and ac-
tion."

DEATH OF CAPT. E. M.
HYND.

INQUEST OPENED IN
SHANGHAI

At the Public Mortuary in Shang-
hai last week, Mr. I. T. Morris,
H.M. Registrar, sitting as Coroner,
conducted an inquiry into the cir-
cumstances surrounding the death of
Captain Edgar Murray Hynd, who
was found dead in his bedroom at
212, Rue Bourgeat.

The *N.C. Daily News* reports
that Mrs. Valentine Sansin said that
she was a boarding-house keeper at
212, Rue Bourgeat, and that she
identified the body as that of Mr.
Hynd, one of her boarders. Mr.
Hynd had lived in her house since
June last and he had an office of
his own at 2, Canton Road, being
a partner in the firm of Hynd and
Kunaya, cargo and marine sur-
veyors. She last saw deceased alive
two days before in his bedroom.
Deceased had not eaten since the
previous day, so she asked him the
reason and he replied that he could
not eat. Witness had inserted an
advertisement in the Press that a
room was to let and deceased must
have seen it.

The hearing was then adjourned.
The late Capt. Hynd was 40 years
of age, was a native of Redcar,
Yorkshire, England. He came out
to China originally to join Messrs.
Butterfield & Swire and served with
that company as an officer until
1916, after which he joined the
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.
Then he entered the Chinese Mari-
time Customs as berthing officer and
in 1921 he became associated with
Messrs. Angus & Co., remaining
with that company until April last
year, after which he established his
own firm.

Deceased leaves a wife and two
children, who are at home.

LAMMERTS AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

At Their SALES ROOM,
DUDELL STREET.

THE STEAMSHIP

"YUET ON"

As She Now Lies Off

CHEUNG SHA WAN, KOWLOON

GROSS TONNAGE: 1,130.14

NET TONNAGE: 697.90

LENGTH 185' 0"

BREADTH 32' 1"

DEPTH 10' 1"

For Further Particulars and In-
spection Orders apply to the Under-
signed.

TERMS:—As CUSTOMARY.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY, JAN. 23,
COMMENCING AT 5.15 P.M.

At Their SALES ROOM,
DUDELL STREET.

A SPECIAL SELECTION OF
RARE BRITISH COLONIAL
STAMPS, ALSO SCARCE
CHINA AND OTHERS OF
HIGH VALUES.

CATALOGUE VALUE about £400.

Every Stamp in Superb Condition
and guaranteed Genuine by Messrs.
GRACA & CO., PHILATELIC
EXPERTS.

ON VIEW NOW.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24,
COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

At Their SALES ROOM,
DUDELL STREET.

A QUANTITY OF VALU-
ABLE OFFICE AND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Pianos, Gramophones, Glass
Cabinets, Chesterfield Couch and
Armchairs, Carpets, Bugs, Pictures,
Electric Heaters, Iron Safe, Camera,
Porcelain Ware, Curios, Desks,
Typewriters, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Tables,
Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner
Waggon, Crockery, Glass Ware, Ice
Chests, Kitchen Gear, Stove, etc., etc.
Teak and Iron Bedstead, with
Mattresses, Single and Double Ward-
robes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing
Tables, Chests of Drawers, Marble
Top Washstands, Chamber Stand,
etc., etc.

One Single Barrel 12 Bore Shot
Gun
and
One Land Measure.

and
A COLLECTION OF FINE
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE

Including—
Curio Cabinet, Joss Table, Jardini-
er, Chairs, Table, Tea Poy, etc., etc.

On View from THURSDAY, the
23rd, JANUARY, 1930.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

THE RACES.

TO HOLDERS OF NEW BOXES.

A gas service has already been laid on to the kitchen at the rear of each private box by this Company. THE RUMOUR TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GAS SUPPLY IS INSUFFICIENT AND THAT WE ARE OUT OF STOCK OF SUITABLE APPARATUS IS ENTIRELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF COOKERS, HOT-PLATES, GRILLERS, BOILERS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE USE AND WE GUARANTEE AN ENTIRELY ADEQUATE GAS SUPPLY IN EVERY CASE.

Kindly let us have particulars of your requirements as early as possible.

THE HONG KONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
(Central Showroom—Ice House Street)
West Point Works.

21/1/30.

[8939]

"McNISH'S ARE RIGHT - IT HAS THE PRE-WAR FLAVOUR!"



Note the different flavour of McNish it signifies BETTER QUALITY

McNISH'S
SPECIAL
SCOTCH WHISKY

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Sole Agents for Hong Kong and South China.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

SHOULD THEY DRESS ALIKE?

[BY YVONNE HARDING.]



Some mothers in France have the amusing idea of dressing their small daughters somewhat in the same style as they dress themselves. At first thought this seems preposterous; but imagine how a little girl would revel in having a dress "just like mummy's." And the mothers who have wholeheartedly adopted the everything-to-match fashion craze now proudly show their children "to match" as well; they have become almost part of an ensemble.

These mother and daughter dresses are not, of course, identically alike; that could not be, but in some cases they are absurdly similar. They can be seen in the same material, while the broad lines of the design are the same.

The severely simple house dress of black chiffon velvet, despite its simplicity, is essentially womanly. The only trimming is the soft white lingerie collar round the V-neck opening, and a black and white buckled belt at the waist.

An inverted box pleat gives all the way down the centre front of the skirt, but it is stitched down to half way.

The bodice is cut in sections and put together so that the seams form an arrow head whose tip points to the decollete in front, and the centre back of the collar behind.

Some smart models which appear essentially simple have really a world of detail in them, a new idea is to have numerous seams and each seam marked out with a different coloured piping.

The child's dress here is also of chiffon velvet, and the design is the same. The colour, however, is different, here it is of a soft grass green, and the collar and belt are cream coloured.

One or two small details are different: the waist is slightly lower, the neck opening less deep, and the skirt, naturally much shorter. The mother's long, tight fitting sleeves are absent.

But the mother and daughter go together in design and colour,

though the colours are not the same, black and white, and green, new grass shade, and cream.

The next mother and daughter dresses shown here are of the same colour, a grey rose shade, but the mother's dress is made of satin while the daughter's is of crepe de Chine, satin seems too old for an eight year child.

Here again the design of the dress is the same, the deep oval at the mother's decollete becomes a discreet little circle in her daughter's frock, but they both have the bow of the dress material drawn together at the left side.

The mother has hers fixed with a silver jewelled ornament, that is all the difference, for the skirts are set on in much the same way on a half circular end of the bodice, and both have belts of the dress material ending in a tied bow at the side.

The mother has hat and shoes to match, but, very often the daughter has no too.

ROUND THE COURTS.

SEVEN MONTHS FOR A BITE!

Seven months' hard labour was the sentence passed on a Chinese who was before Mr. Whyte Smith on charges of house-breaking and assaulting an Indian constable. The defendant was alleged to have been found in 74, Wai Ching Street early on Sunday, and when chased rushed into the street. He was stopped by the constable and, during a struggle, took a bite at the policeman's finger!

EVEN FOR GOOD.

A married woman was sentenced to four months' hard labour by Mr. Whyte Smith on pleading guilty to a charge of receiving a quantity of clothing, valued at \$80, belonging to an amah employed at 2, Jordan Road.

It was stated that accused was in the habit of visiting the complainant, and on the things being missed her house was searched. The clothing was found in her cubicle.

THE PRICE OF CAMPHOR WOOD!

Two Chinese were before the Kowloon magistrate for stealing eight pieces of camphor wood from Yuen Chau Street. The defendants were said to have taken the wood to the hillside and there chopped it into small pieces. Camphor wood is very valuable, and the eight pieces were said to have cost \$50.

The first defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour and the second, a boy of 16, to 10 strokes of the cane.

MORE BANISHEES.

Charged with returning from banishment, a Chinese was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and twenty strokes of the birch by Mr. Whyte Smith. Another banishee who was found in the Colony was also given eight months and 10 strokes of the birch.

CRUELTY TO PIGS.

Eight Chinese were charged with cruelty to twenty-six pigs. It was stated that the pigs were being taken to the slaughter-house on a lorry, and defendants were sitting on the crates. All eight men were fined \$5 each.

In another case a Chinese was charged with cruelty to a number of chickens by carrying them in a crate which was too small for the purpose. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

"FAUST" AT KOWLOON.

A FINE PERFORMANCE.

There was a crowded house at the Star Theatre last night, when "Faust" was presented by the Campi Opera Company. This one of the most popular of comparatively modern operas is one which calls for careful production, if for no other reason than that its numbers are so well-known. Few of those who own a gramophone have not among their "good" records one at least of the many beautiful arias or choruses from "Faust," and when such familiar music is presented on the stage, audiences can readily judge whether the rendition is good or not.

The cordial reception given to the Campi Company last night clearly showed that the audience was very well pleased with the performance. The stage, of course, does not allow of any elaborate scenic effects, but the singing was excellent. The soloists were all in good form, and the chorus work—of which there is plenty—was both tuneful and tonal.

To-night the Campi Company will be heard in "Carmen," another old favourite, and one likely to draw a full house.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO LET.

DETACHED Two Storey HOUSE in SHAMZU, Very Good Central Location, Suitable for Office and/or Residence, with Modern Sanitary Fittings.—Address Box 8903, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8903]

POSITIONS WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN Middle-Aged, Single POSITION of Trust, Good Character and References.—Address Box 8845, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8845]

YOUNG MAN desires CLERICAL POSITION in British Firm. Short-hand, Typing, Book-keeping; Speaks Chinese; Moderate Salary Accepted to Begin.—Address Box 8846, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8846]

POSITION VACANT.

WANTED Competent CHIEF ASSISTANT for Old Established British Firm of SHANGHAI ARCHITECTS. Good Salary for Suitable Man.—Apply Box 878, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [878]

WANTED TO BUY.

SECOND-HAND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR Wanted to Buy.—Any Good Make. Delivery about Easter acceptable. Must be in Good Running Order.—Address Box 8919, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8919]

TREADLE SEWING-MACHINE—Singer or Frister-Rossmann preferred.—wanted. Second-hand. State Price and Where to be Seen.—Address Box 8920, Hong Kong Daily Press. [8920]

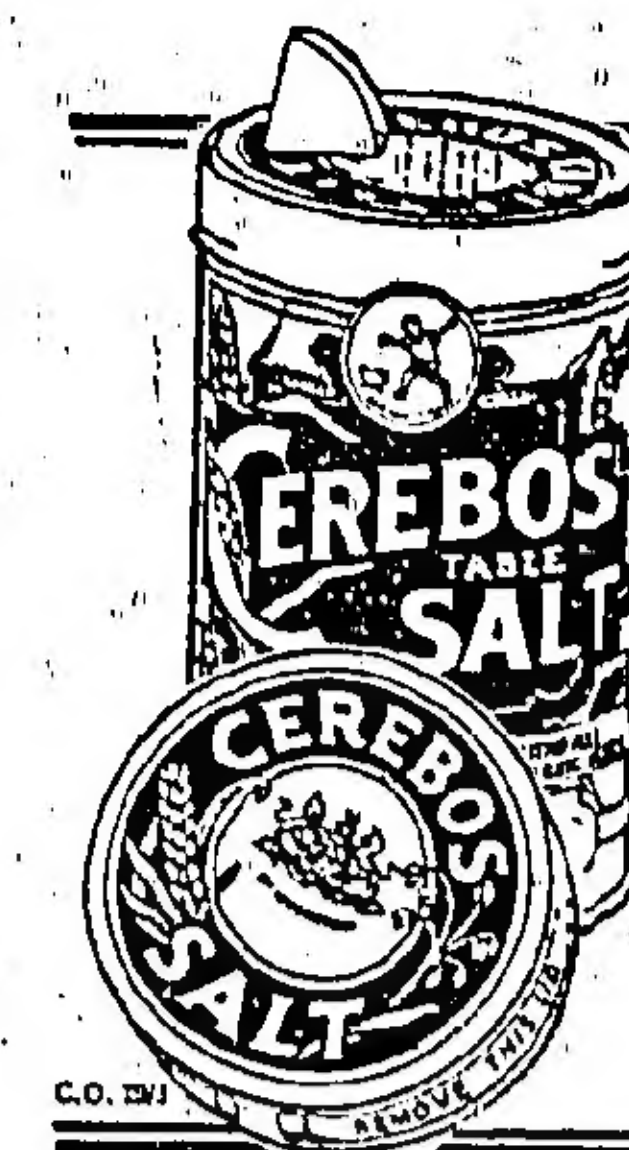
KOWLOON BURGLAR CAUGHT.

CONVICTED AND SENT TO GAOL.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate yesterday with stealing three woollen blankets, a leather handbag, a cigarette case and holder, a brass ornament, and an electric torch, the property of Mrs. M. B. Costello, of No. 1 Amai Villas; and with stealing two woollen sweaters, a felt hat, and a camera, the property of Mr. F. W. T. Ross, of No. 2, Amai Villas.

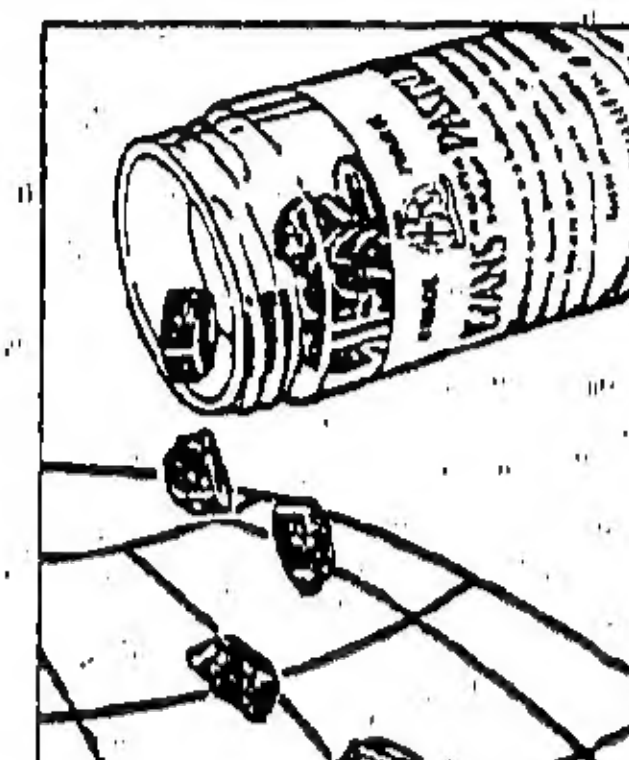
The defendant was further charged with returning from banishment. He pleaded guilty to all charges. Detective-Sergeant Kellett, told the Magistrate that the burglary was committed some time between 7 p.m. on January 14 and 2 a.m. on January 15. Both houses were entered through the back windows which were left open. The defendant was arrested through a small boy being stopped in an attempt to pawn the blankets. The boy assisted the police in finding the defendant.

The value of the property stolen from Mrs. Costello amounted to \$50, and that taken from Mr. Ross \$80. On the banishment charge the Magistrate imposed a sentence of (Continued at foot of next column).



THOUGH an essential of life, salt costs the least of anything on the table—therefore always have the best—

Cerebos
SALT



ALL OVER THE WORLD!

Evans' Pastilles are prescribed regularly by Doctors the World over for relieving Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Weak Chests and Sore Throats. The vapours penetrate into innermost parts giving instant relief.

EVANS'
Pastilles

Made in England and sold by Chemists everywhere.

FLATS TO LET.

FLAT No. 2, TIGIA MANSION, MACDONNELL ROAD, with Modern Conveniences, Quiet Locality, Splendid View, Ready for Possession as from the 1st FEBRUARY.—Apply XAVIER BROS., LTD., Tel. C. 8216, or Tel. C. 2722. [371]

FOUR-ROOM FLAT TO LET in best part of KOWLOON; fully furnished, from MAY to SEPTEMBER. Write for appointment to view to Box 8810, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8810]

NICE FLAT TO BE LET, Unfurnished, 7-8 Minutes from KOWLOON FERRY. Furniture will be sold at below cost. Early Possession.—Write Box 8841, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8841]

WANTED.

MOTOR-CYCLE and SIDE-CAR, Any British Make, Second-hand, Wanted by Outport Resident.—Address stating Price and Full Details, Box 8896, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8896]

WANTED, Volumes 1902 and 1903 of the KOREA REVIEW.—Address Box 8894, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8894]

WORK WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER desires Work after Office Hours. Would undertake Writing-up Books for Small Business. Terms Reasonable.—Address Box 8913, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8913]

CORRESPONDENCE (Dictation and Typing). Advertiser has Spare Time to handle Private Letters in Evening and at Week-Ends. Strict Confidence Guaranteed. Terms Moderate.—Address Box 8914, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8914]

BOARD, &c.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires Enter English Home as Paying Guest.—Address, giving Full Details, Box 8898, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8898]

FOR SALE.

ENTER the Trial, For Sale, One 1929 O.B.V. 400 c.c. Norton. Just devalued, Very Fast, Reliable. Electric Lighting. Will guarantee \$450 or nearest offer.—Apply Box 8911, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8911]

LADY'S COAT, Dove Grey Cloth, Lined with Korean Lamb-wool, Suit Tail Lady.—Write Box 8891, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8891]

MAN'S LEATHER MOTOR COAT, Full-length, Good Condition. Can be Seen in Town.—Address Box 8892, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8892]

TO LET.

FOR NEXT SUMMER, BATHING SHED at CASTLE PEAK, From May to SEPTEMBER.—Address Box 8870, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8870]

DOMESTIC.

CAN Any English Lady Recommend Good COOK and TABLE BOY. Must Speak English. Please write Box 8915, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8915]

CHAUFFEUR wanted, Chinese or Indian. Must have Good Character and Local Personal References. Must with Good Mechanical Knowledge preferred.—Address Box 8916, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8916]

SEWING AMAH wants Position in Regular Employment. Good References from Hong Kong Ladies.—Please Address, Box 8917, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8917]

TUITION WANTED.

GERMAN GENTLEMAN wants Lessons in SPANISH after Office Hours.—Address Box 8873, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8873]

CHINESE NEW YEAR ANNOUNCEMENTS

PENINSULA HOTEL

Wednesday, 29th January, 1930. Chinese New Year's Eve Carnival (8 p.m. to 1 a.m.)
Thursday, 30th January, 1930. Special Tea Dance—(5 p.m. to 7 p.m.)

HONGKONG HOTEL

Wednesday, 29th January, 1930. Chinese New Year's Eve Carnival (8 p.m. to 1 a.m.)
Thursday, 30th January, 1930. Special Tea Dance—(4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.)

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

Thursday, 30th January, 1930. Special Tea Dance—(4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.)
Evening Celebrations Special Ferry from Kowloon.
Chinese, Fancy or Evening Dress. After Chinese New Year's Eve Carnival 1.30 a.m.
Dinner—\$5.00 per person. Special Tea Dance \$1.25 per person.

Tables for the above may be reserved at any of our Hotels.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS LTD.

did not attempt to change it until Wednesday, when he purchased a leather bag.

Mr. G. W. E. True, an assistant of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, certified that the note was a forgery, though to the inexperienced eye it was a good imitation, but not to the expert. Its general appearance was untidy and the number was irregular. The note had been lithographed, and the number put on later.

A salesman at the Ying King shop, 223, Queen's Road, said in payment for leather bag worth \$10. As there was not enough change in the shop, a foki was sent to a money-changer's. The foki returned and reported that the note had been refused. The defendant, on hearing this, asked for the bag to be sent to an address in Wan-chai, but witness became suspicious and had the man arrested.

The Magistrate pointed out to defendant that had he been honest, he would have changed the note immediately for decent lodging, rather than wait three days and then buy a leather bag.

Sergeant Ritchie said there was nothing known by the police about the defendant, but some time ago there were similar notes seized in the same district.

The defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

HAWKER AND A FORGED NOTE.

MAGISTRATE DISBELIEVES HIS STORY.

A fruit hawker was before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday on charges of possessing and uttering a forged \$50 Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank note.

Defendant said he picked the note up in the street on Friday last, but (Continued on next Column.)

one year's hard labour and twenty-four strokes of the birch. On each of the theft charges, a sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed. The sentences to run concurrently.

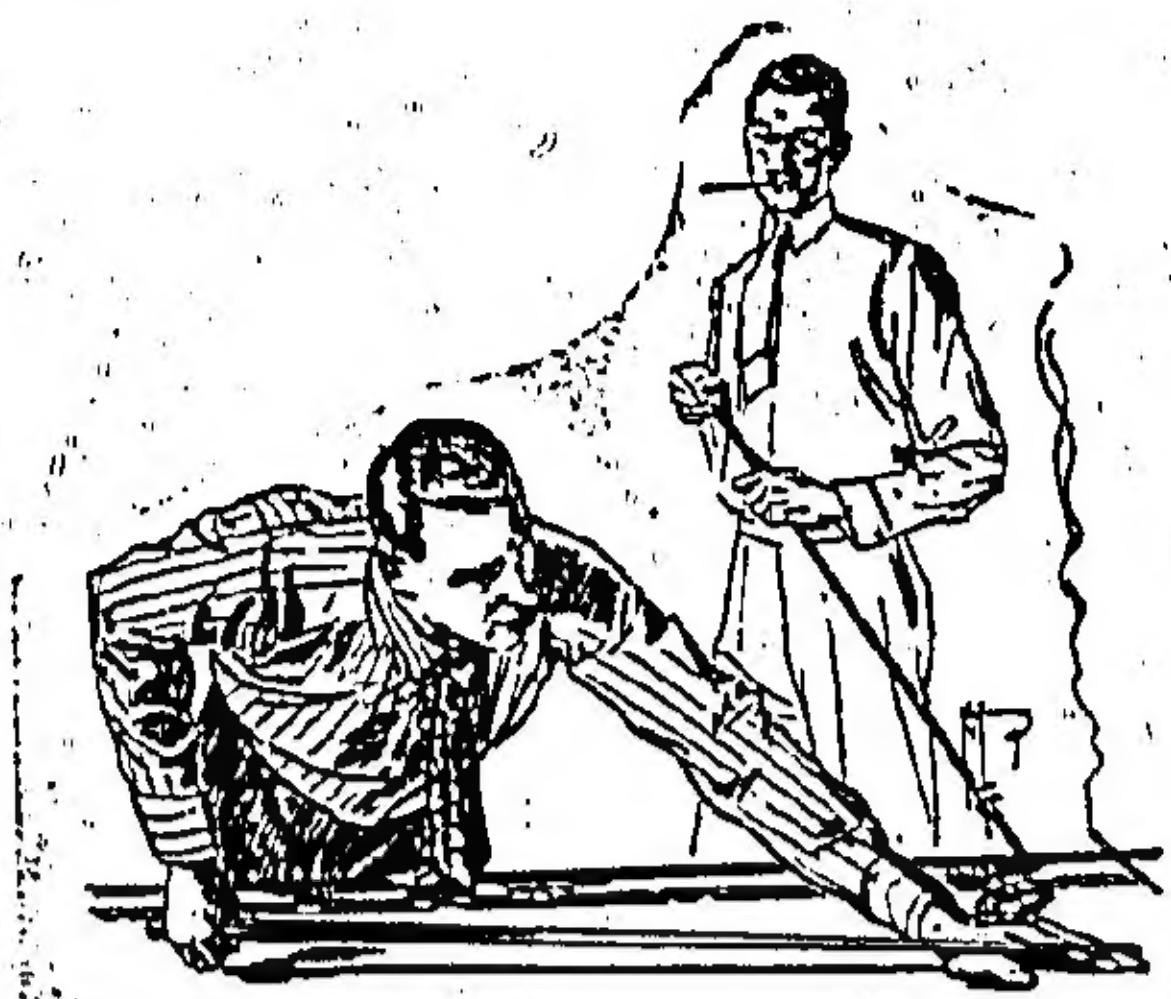
Boy Gets Twelve Strokes.

The boy mentioned was also charged with unlawfully pawning the two blankets. The boy said that the other defendant gave them to him to pawn, and was to receive a few cents for his trouble.

The Magistrate remarked that he must have known perfectly well that the property was stolen, and said the explanation was entirely unsatisfactory. He ordered the boy to receive twelve strokes of the cane.

Summit Shirts

with collars to match



Summit-Woven Lustre Shirts give the most distinguished interpretation of the accepted style of to day. The harmonious blending of the neat designs, the delicacy of the colourings, the richness of the lustre itself, have won the approval of the men whose judgment and taste is authoritative in these matters.

Mackintosh's

POPULAR MOVIE THEME SONGS

VICTOR RECORDS

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21880— | Coquette—Waltz | Vallee's Yankees |
| | Lover Come back to me | " |
| 21886— | Broadway Melody—Fox Trot | Shilker-Victor Orchestra |
| | You were meant for me—Fox Trot | " |
| 21927— | Walking with Susie—Fox Trot | Olsen's Music |
| | That's You Baby—Fox Trot | " |
| 21964— | The Wedding of the Painted Doll | Charles King |
| | Broadway Melody | " |
| 22012— | Singin' in the Rain—Fox Trot | Arnheim's Orchestra |
| | Your Mother and Mine—Fox Trot | Shilker-Victor Orchestra |
| 22041— | Low Down Rhythm—Fox Trot | The High Hatters |
| | Gotta Feelin' for you—Fox Trot | " |
| 22043— | The Wedding of the Painted Doll | Victor Salon Orchestra |
| | Pagan Love Song | " |
| 22057— | Singin' in the Rain | Johnny Marvin |
| | Orange Blossom Time | " |
| 22124— | Sunny Side up—Fox Trot | Hamp's Serenaders |
| | If I had a Talking Picture of you | " |
| 22136— | You want Lovin'—Fox Trot | Rudy Vallee's Yankees |

* From Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture "Hollywood Revue of 1929" — showing at QUEEN'S THEATRE on JANUARY 25th.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
(Victor Distributors)
Chater Road.

WHITEAWAYS SALE

MEN'S PULLOVERS & CARDIGANS.

Pullover Novelties



STOCK
MUST BE
CLEARED
REGARDLESS
OF
COST

A large stock of Men's and Boys' Pullovers and Cardigans. Plain Colours and Fancy Designs. All Sizes.

Boys' from \$2.95 to \$4.95.

Men's from \$4.95 to \$16.50.

PULLOVER & HOSE SETS from \$16.50.

CALL EARLY FOR BEST SELECTION.

MEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

H.K. SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

INAUGURATION MEETING IN CITY HALL.

VOTE OF \$3,000 GRANT-IN-AID INCLUDED IN THIS YEAR'S BUDGET.

THE MUI-TSAI QUESTION BROUGHT UP AGAIN.

A very large number of persons, European and Chinese, attended the inaugural meeting of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children yesterday in the City Hall. On a rough estimate there were at least 400 in the room. The meeting was concerned solely with business, the election of officers, etc., after the proposal for the constitution of the Society had been put forward by His Excellency, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., and warmly adopted.

In the course of his speech His Excellency referred to the vexed *mui tsai* question, repeating his previously expressed opinion that registration of *mui tsai* would not to any great extent help to improve their condition, and his belief that these girls were as a rule better off with their employers than in their own homes. "The Hong Kong Government," His Excellency went on, "attaches so much importance to this matter (of the protection of children) that a vote has been included in this year's budget for a grant-in-aid of \$3,000 to the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children."

The Society, he said, entered on its career with the best wishes of the Hong Kong Government and with the support of all citizens of the Colony.

We have since been informed that H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi wish it to be announced that they have become life members of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children.

FULL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In explaining the aims and objects of the Society H.E. the Governor spoke as follows:—

I rejoice that a Society for the Protection of Children is this day to be established in Hong Kong, and I am very glad to be present at the constituent meeting this afternoon. The Society is to be known as the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children, and its aims are as follows:—

- (1) To protect children and young persons by preventing, removing, or mitigating any injustices done to them; to safeguard their morals; to prevent any act which causes or is likely to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury to their health; and generally to protect the interests of children.
- (2) To take all necessary steps for the enforcement of any existing law for their protection or in their interests, and to advocate and promote any amendment of any law which may be considered desirable for their protection or in their interests.
- (3) To take such steps by written or printed statements, public meetings, or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient, for the purpose of educating the public generally in the interests of the welfare of the young.
- (4) To provide and maintain an organization for the above objects.
- (5) To do all other such lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The "Mui Tsai" Question.

As you are doubtless aware, a Society with similar objects exists in the United Kingdom, and it is most desirable that a Society of this kind should also be established in Hong Kong; for there has been considerable agitation, both here and in England, concerning cases of cruelty to children which have come to light in this Colony and particularly on the subject of *mui tsai*. The matter has been ventilated freely in the House of Commons, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has directed the registration of *mui tsai* in this Colony. As most of you know from printed papers already published, I do not myself believe that registration of *mui tsai* will to any great extent help to improve their condition. My own opinion is that *mui tsai* are as a rule well treated, and much better off with their employers in this Colony than they would be with their parents, who often live in China under conditions of terrible hardship and privation.

Chinese Love for Children.

I am fully persuaded that the Chinese are as fond of their children as any other people in the world, and that Chinese parents love their children every bit as much as English parents. It is seldom the desire for money which induces Chinese parents to part with their children. The alternative may quite well be starvation. But unfortunately, here in Hong Kong, as also in England, there exist men, and women who are so lost to all feelings of human kindness that they will maltreat children who are in their power. It is on this account that a Society for the Protection of Children is necessary in England, and for the same reason such a Society is also required in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Government attaches so much importance to this matter that a vote has been included in this year's Budget for a grant-in-aid of \$3,000 to the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children, which is this day to be constituted. I am certain that, if the need should arise, the Legislative Council would be prepared to increase that Vote.

Chinese Support of Movement.

It is a source of immense satisfaction to me that the most prominent members of the Chinese community in this Colony, and particularly the members of the District Watch Committee and the three Chinese members of the Legislative Council, have devoted all their energy to forming this Society. The drafting of the Constitution of the Society, which is to be put before this meeting, was very largely the work of Dr. Tso, and with him was associated in this task Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, who was a secretary of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in England, and whose knowledge of the working of the home Society has been and will, I am sure, continue to be a great help to the Hong Kong Society.

This Society enters on its career with the best wishes, not only of the Hong Kong Government and the Hong Kong Legislative Council, but with the support of all citizens of this Colony, no matter to what community they belong. It has many difficulties before it, but I have no doubt at all that these difficulties will be overcome, and I am very confident that the work of this Society will be more helpful in protecting *mui tsai* and in watching over the welfare of children in this Colony than will be the methods of official registration at present relied upon.

I wish the Society all possible success, and I shall watch its progress with the keenest interest, wherever I may be.

I now call upon the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow to move the resolution, standing in his name, for constituting the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children.

His Excellency's speech was then translated into Chinese by Mr. T. N. Chau.

Society Formed.

The Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow then moved: "That the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children be constituted." The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga seconded the proposal which was carried unanimously.

The First Patrons.

The Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow then proposed that the first patrons of the Society should be His Excellency and Lady Clementi.

Sir Cecil Clementi said in reply: I thank you sincerely for having elected my wife and myself to be the first patrons of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children. I now propose that the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, senior Chinese member of the Legislative Council, should be elected to be the first President of this Society. I am deeply grateful to my friend, Sir Shou-son, for consenting to be nominated to this post in view of his venerable age, and of the multifarious and heavy demands upon his time made by the civic duties which he has already undertaken. I feel that it is an act of the highest public spirit on his part to allow his name to be put forward for election to this office.

Sir Henry Pollock seconded, and the proposal was carried with applause.

Election of Officers.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents:—The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Shenton, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. J. (Continued on next Column.)

REDS IN CANTON.

FURTHER PLOTTING DISCOVERED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, JAN. 21.

Another Communist plot against the local regime was discovered on Monday in Canton. Several dens were raided and many arrests made. Large quantities of seditious literature were also discovered. It is rumoured that the Communists were trying to stage another upheaval on Chinese New Year Day. They were, it is learned, trying to enlist the support of the unemployed and other discontented elements. Details of the raids and arrests are being kept secret, but the Police are taking severe measures to nip the trouble in the bud. Since these discoveries, special precautionary measures have been adopted.

THE KWANGSI CAMPAIGN.

ANTI-NANKING FORCES NUMBER 30,000.

According to the vernacular Press, General Chen Tsai Tong plans to complete the campaign in Kwangsi in three stages. The first will be the re-capture of Liuchow, the second the occupation of Nanning, and, lastly, the round up of Li Ming Shui's troops at Lungchow.

Chen Tsai Tong's troops have so far failed to capture Laipo, where strong defensive works have been thrown up by the Kwangsi "Iron-side" defenders. Many bandits and recruits from the "Peasant Militia" have been incorporated by the anti-Nanking faction and their number is now estimated at over thirty thousand. But they are greatly outnumbered by the pro-Nanking forces and badly supplied.

General Chen Tsai Tong has again urged Lui Woon Im to attack Liuchow and promised to send three regiments of the Canton troops to co-operate with his troops. General Chen has also assured Lui that he will ask the Central Government to re-instate him as Governor of Kwangsi if his troops capture Liuchow.

Yu Tsao Pak's troops which are now at Lungchow form part of Li Ming Shui's command and number about six thousand. They have recently reached an understanding with Li Tsung Jen's troops.

OPIMUM SEIZURE.

BIG HAUL IN CANTON.

A Canton report says that, acting upon telegraphic information from Wuchow, detectives of the Opium Smoking Suppression Office raided a steam-launch from Wuchow on Saturday last, when over 30,000 taels of raw opium, valued at about \$70,000, was seized. It is understood that the vessel belonged to the Government.

THE REV. F. C. YOUNG.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

The latest report from the Matilda Hospital regarding the condition of the Rev. F. C. Young is that the patient is making good progress.

We understand that although the doctor is very satisfied with the progress his patient is making, Mr. Young cannot be regarded as out of danger for another two days.

Owen Hughes, the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga.

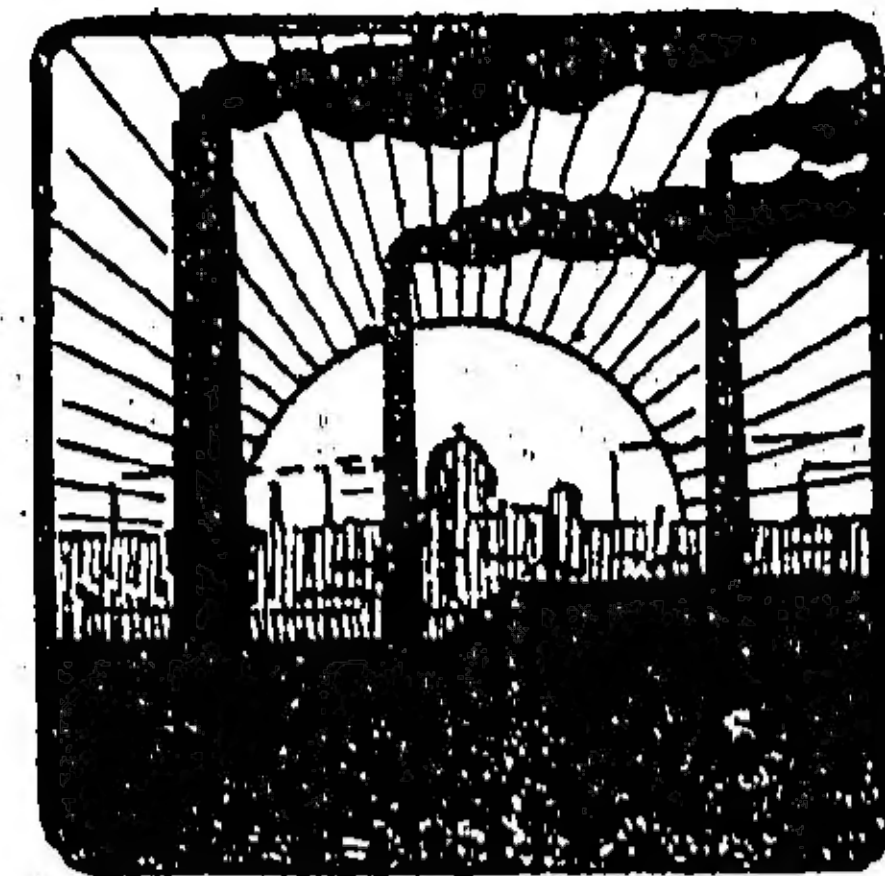
The following were elected to the General Committee:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, Lady Pollock, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mrs. Kotewall, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, O.B.E., Mrs. S. W. Tso, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, Mrs. Minett, Mr. Tong Yat Chuen, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Mr. Mok Kon Sang, Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Dean Swann, Mr. Wong Mau Lam, the Rev. L. Bianchio, Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, the Rev. R. H. Wells, O.B.E., Mr. B. Wong Tape, Mr. Hung Hing Nam, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Chan Heung Pak, Mr. Cook, Mr. Li Jowson, Mr. Coppin, Mr. Li Yik Mui, Dr. Kirk, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Ng Wah, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Ng Shing Kwan, Mr. Leung Pat Yu, Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Mr. Tse Ka Po, Mr. Prior, Mr. J. D. Bush, Mr. Li Hoi Tung, Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. Ho Sing Chau, and Mr. Wong Tak Kwong.

It was decided that the Executive Committee should consist of the following:—Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. Kirk, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, Mr. Coppin, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Wong Mau Lam, Mrs. Kotewall, Mr. Li Hoi Tung (treasurer), Mrs. Minett, Mr. Chau Tsun Nin (secretary), and Mr. Prior (honorary secretary).

The auditors appointed were Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming.

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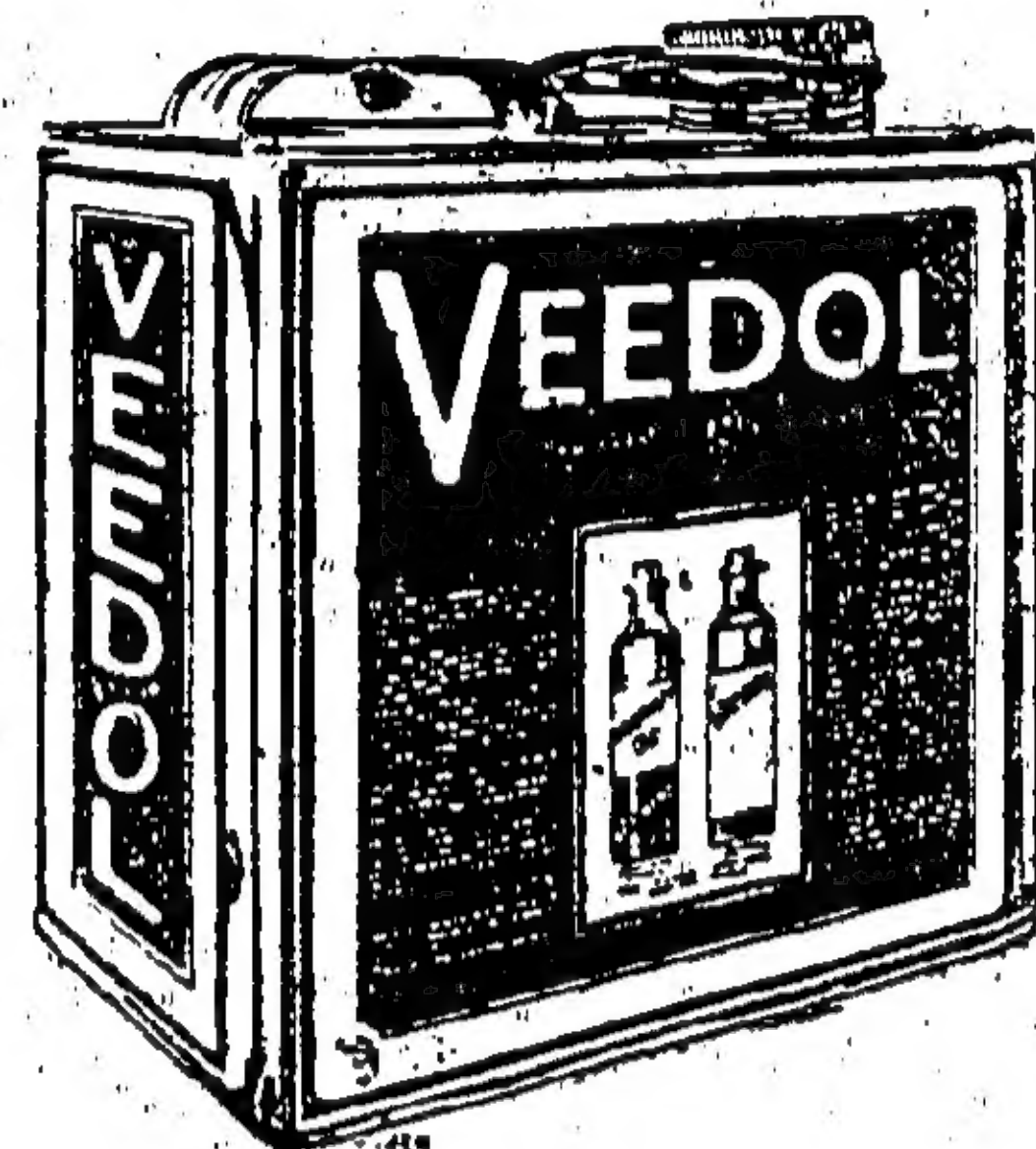


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[A.P.E.]

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HAPPY VALLEY ASSAULT CASE.

ADJOURNED AFTER SECOND HEARING.

Another adjournment was made after the resumed hearing yesterday of the case in which Mr. G. H. Blok took out summonses for assault and insulting language against Messrs. H. A. Botelho and N. B. Maher, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Botelho, and Miss Cissie Botelho.

Mr. F. C. E. Rendall appeared for the original complainants, and Mr. Leo d'Almada for the other side. The complainant's case closed after evidence by Mr. O. Ismail and C. Marques. Mr. d'Almada then submitted that there was no evidence in the original cases against Mrs. Botelho and Miss Botelho. His Worship decided to dismiss these two summonses, and at a later stage also struck out the cross-summons taken out by Miss Botelho after a submission made by her solicitor.

Mr. "Tony" Souza gave evidence for the defendants to the effect that he met Mr. Blok on Boxing Day, when he was told that the latter had been assaulted by Mrs. Botelho. He also saw two blood-stained handkerchiefs. No mention was then made of Maher.

Cross-examined on this and other points, witness said he knew that his brother was involved together with Mr. Blok in a tram incident. He denied that he told the defendants anything about this or the Crangengow incident.

Evidence was also given by Mr. A. C. Botelho regarding what he saw when called down shortly after he had retired for the night.

Mr. H. A. Botelho stated in the witness-box that the motor-car in which he was carrying some guests was on the pavement opposite his house. He had settled down in the car with Miss Jorge and Mr. Ribeiro when he heard Mr. Blok shout: "Lofer." The word was repeated a few seconds later. Witness went over to ask Mr. Blok what he meant by it, when he was struck over the eye.

Witness described several blows which he gave in the subsequent struggle. He claimed that he had a fair fight, and did not strike when the other man was on the ground.

Questioned about the cross-summons he had taken out, witness said that on the advice of his solicitor he saw Major Willson on December 27. He had no intention of taking out a summons, but being an articulated clerk he wished to ask Major Willson what he should do. He was then told that a summons had already been taken out against him by Mr. Blok.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow at 2.15 p.m.

MR. BREWER'S BOOK-KEEPING.**MORE INTERESTING EVIDENCE.****PRODUCTION OF BALANCE-SHEET CAUSES JUDICIAL REBUKE.**

The proceedings against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, were continued yesterday.

Mr. Brewer, giving evidence in his own defence, denied that the Instone Trading Company existed only in name. He claimed that, in connection with the Instone Bank, many applicants for shares actually brought their money with them to pay for the shares in full, but that, being an inexperienced man in banking, he did not want to handle such very large sums, so he only accepted 10 per cent. He considered the balance as good as cash.

A report of yesterday's proceedings is given below.

When the hearing resumed yesterday Mr. S. H. Ross, chartered accountant, was recalled.

Dealing with the company's certificate, his Lordship pointed out it stated that the total number of shares allotted was 10,080, all of which were allocated in consideration of cash, of which \$10 per share had been paid and a certain sum had been paid in advance of calls. The total amount of cash received by the company in respect of shares issued wholly for cash was \$876,750.

The "Cash" Question Again.

His Lordship: Well, now, with your knowledge of the accounts, if you had been drawing up this certificate, how would you have stated it?—I should not have accepted \$876,750, which is the amount of the cross-entries, as cash.

Could you face the problem as to how you would have worded this certificate?—No, I don't think I could.

You see, the Directors were in this position. They had to explain the state of their books in this certificate to the Registrar of Companies. That was their problem. Well now, with that problem in front of them, what are they going to state?—I really cannot answer. It is beyond me.

His Lordship: I sympathise with your difficulty.

Mr. Ross: The only point is that they had not received the cash.

Replying to his Lordship as to what other word besides "cash" could have been used, Mr. Ross said if there was a debt due by the Company and a debt due to the Company in respect of shares, if they set it off, then they would be entitled to call it "cash."

That is what they did here?—But there was no debt due by the Company.

There was a debt due on the date of the certificate because they held promissory notes?—Yes, but that time they entered this as cash.

Mr. Brewer's Questions.

Mr. Brewer then referred to the explanations given during the course of the public examination as to why the items were entered in the books and asked:

Assuming that to be the legitimate desire of the Directors of the firm, is there anything in the books to contradict the fact of their being so kept?—I think the fact that at the time they made these loans the Company had only received about \$27,000 on account of capital, I think it rather upsets the argument here. You had to pay \$300,000 for your building and you had only received \$27,000 on account of capital at the time you made these loans.

Mr. Brewer repeated his question and his Lordship asked:—Is there anything to contradict it?

Mr. Ross: No.

Mr. Brewer: Assuming it is the desire of the book-keeper to obey orders and follow this plan, can you suggest any other way he could have done it than by putting it in the cash account as he has done?—No.

Assuming that these items have been put in the cash account because, as you say, you can suggest no other way, would it be justifiable in your opinion for the person making out the Statutory Report to deny that money having come in as cash and named a lesser sum as having been received?—Yes.

In the event of the Company's Statutory Report having named cash received at the figure you state (about \$300,000) how could the Company have explained its claim against individuals to whom it purported to have lent \$703,000?—You are asking me to assume a fictitious entry in the books.

His Lordship: It isn't a fictitious entry in the sense that nothing happened when the Directors purported to have made loans. How could they otherwise show it?—The whole transaction appears to me to be fictitious and I cannot say.

His Lordship: I cannot help feeling that you, as a chartered accountant, should be able to make some answer. There must be some true way of stating these facts.

Mr. Ross: If the Company makes loans and has not the cash to make loans it seems to me it is not cash, and the entries are fictitious.

His Lordship: Well, that is a matter the jury have to settle. What is the true way of stating in this certificate the position of the bank as disclosed in the books?—Assuming that the transactions were

Statutory Report would be correct. His Lordship suggested it might read that the total number of shares

allotted was 10,080, and the sum of \$10 had been paid in respect of each share with security as to the balance.

Mr. Ross agreed.

His Lordship: Now, why did you not suggest that?—I did not think of it.

The Foreman of the Jury (Mr. Stopani Thomson) intimated that he did not quite understand the connection between the Instone Banking Corporation and the Instone Trading Company, mentioned in the course of the evidence.

His Lordship explained the transfer of shares and added that so far they had no information as to what the Company was.

Recalled, the Officer Receiver said he had never seen an application for the shares. Mrs. Brewer was trustee for certain persons in Peking who were expected to apply for shares. Mrs. Brewer's shares were sold under agreement to the Instone Trading Company.

His Lordship: The result, was this—that the Instone Banking Corporation became shareholders in the Instone Trading Company and the Instone Trading Company became shareholders in the Instone Banking Corporation?—Yes.

Worthless Shares.

Have you discovered anything about the shares in the Instone Trading Company? What is their value?—Nil.

The Officer Receiver added that it was a private limited company with two original shareholders.

MR. BREWER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Brewer then proceeded with his own case, first reading from the report of his public examination the passages dealing with the formation of the Instone Trading Company and the transfer of shares.

He then gave evidence, and explained the capital situation of the Instone Banking Company. He said that applications were received totalling \$2,800,000. He was inexperienced in banking and had been placed in charge of the bank solely for the purpose of organisation. It was the directors' intention to appoint a fully qualified manager. When the manager did not appear and applications for shares totalling \$2,800,000 were received, he was not prepared to take the responsibility of accepting all that cash. He had no doubt as to the genuineness of the applications but he had a very real fear of being saddled with the responsibility of over two millions.

Restricting Receipts.

Accordingly it was agreed between Mr. Brewer and the directors to accept 10 per cent. of the money that was coming in, in order to prevent too much coming in. Mr. Brewer mentioned that later on there would be an experienced bank manager coming in, but at the time he did not want the money in his hands, and did not want the bank to lose interest.

By a scheme whereby shareholders borrowed 90 per cent. of what they paid in and signed a promissory note for the balance, shareholders were obliged to pay the balance due on the shares instead of by regular calls, which would have meant a good deal of preliminaries. This arrangement enabled the bank to demand the whole or part of the money at any time.

A True Statement.

"I put the figures \$876,750 in the certificate in the conscientious belief that that is the true and correct figure of the cash that we have received, because there is no question that these payments altered the relationship of the parties one to another. It transferred a non-obligatory debt into an obligatory debt. Had I put in any other figure in this statutory report than that which I did, it would have been incorrect."

Mr. Brewer pointed out that had this item been other than cash, the Company would never have maintained an action for this loan against anyone, because they could have said:—"You could not have lent it to me, and if you have not done so, I cannot pay it on demand."

Defendant went on to say that the whole of the Company's books, from the day of its inception, had treated this item as cash. As a matter of fact, payment was made from time to time on this loan. Mr. Brewer pointed out that the interest paid on this loan did not tally with the interest paid on uncalled capital; for although it was 8 per cent. on the face of it, it was off his indebtedness to the bank, but still enjoy interest on uncalled capital paid in advance.

Promises as Assets.

People who took these loans, Mr. Brewer pointed out, were people of mature age, and in their ability to pay these loans he had the fullest belief. He instanced the case of one of the directors, who was a man of considerable means and who owned a good deal of property in Hong Kong. Since the liquidation action had been started against him and his property, and there was no question that he was in a position to pay his full 100 per cent., so that a promise by him to pay in full was a valuable asset, and could be estimated to be worth its full face value.

Mr. Brewer pointed out that all applications were invariably treated as valuable documents and were kept in a safe-deposit vault, and no one individual could get access to them, as there were kept in a box which required two keys.

Mrs. Brewer's Shares.

Mr. Brewer, speaking of the shares taken up by Mrs. Brewer, said that he had full trust in the directors. They requested her to take \$480,000 worth of shares, and she did so as trustee for the company, with no personal benefit to herself.

In answer to Mr. Justice Wood, witness said these shares were not placed under "Unissued Capital" because he wanted to be in a position to tell prospective shareholders that he had "reserved" so many shares for them. Witness added that Mrs. Brewer accepted the trusteeship of these shares with no more guarantee than a letter of indemnity.

Instone Trading Company.

Regarding the transfer of Mrs. Brewer's shares to the Instone Trading Company, witness explained it had been argued that an import and export business in Hong Kong would be a valuable asset to the bank if worked in conjunction with their branches. In Canton and Shekai, backed by the branches of the Instone Bank, such a company would be invaluable. It was true that the Instone Trading Company had never operated, but it had several agencies in hand. Mr. Brewer named a brand of cognac and a cheap line of bicycles, the Shekai branch of the bank was very successful; their banknotes were the only currency, and for a few months they were the "big frog in the pond." Once that was established, they thought of forming an import and export company, and in April, 1928, the Trading Company was incorporated in Hong Kong. Mr. Brewer adding that the Shekai bank opened on March 28. The connection, Mr. Brewer claimed, was direct.

Retaining the Bank's Control.

"Now," said Mr. Brewer, "when we had formed the Instone Trading Company we had no wish that the benefit of all our efforts in opening our branch and bank should be entirely reaped by outside shareholders, who would simply come in and purchase. So before putting the Instone Trading Company's shares on the market we arranged for an exchange of shares between the bank and the Trading Company, which would enable us to maintain control of the Instone Trading Company. They therefore transferred the shares held by Mrs. Brewer to the Instone Trading Company, thus getting rid of this onerous trust. But had Mrs. Brewer never held shares in the Instone Bank, it would still have been considered desirable to effect this exchange of shares, solely for the purpose of keeping in control a company which we started in life."

Mr. Brewer, continuing his evidence in the afternoon, pointed out that the shares of the Trading Company were of real value to the Bank, as evidenced by the fact that up to the time of the trouble in Shekai there was a book kept for application for shares there, and this amount exceeded \$30,000. It would have been much higher had he not insisted on publishing in the papers in Shekai that any application in excess of 2,000 (shares) would not be granted. The importance of the Instone Trading Company could hardly be exaggerated. It was difficult to realise at present the extent of the interest which then existed between the Bank and the Trading Company.

A Popular Concern.

The Instone Bank's notes of smaller denomination could not be issued fast enough in Shekai, nearly 20,000 being taken up every week. The Instone Bank's shares were united in their support of the Trading Company, which was of the only foreign company there of any size.

Their name was a family word, although they were there only a few months.

Even in Hong Kong, said Mr. Brewer, they were to some extent known, and their importance in Shekai to some extent realised. Before the Shekai branch had closed down, the Instone Trading Company had been asked by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, through Mr. Jordain, to take up the agency of the Dodge car there, so that even in Hong Kong the Company was not unknown, and to say that the shares in the Instone Trading Company were valueless was to be wise after the event, because no one could have said so at the time these events took place.

Mr. Brewer Cross-Examined.

Mr. Fitzroy (cross-examining): Do you suggest that these people came with their money and you refused to accept it?—I said applications came for \$2,800,000, and had I not taken steps to stop it, I would have received the money. I know definitely that there were several cases where people came with full payments.

You say you refused the cash they brought unless they took it back as a loan?—Absolutely, yes.

Mr. Fitzroy then drew witness's attention to the wording of the application form, which read:—"I hereby make application for \$— which sum I propose to use in payment of the balance of — shares," etc. He asked: Why do you say these people were thrusting money into your hands and you were turning it away? Is the document wrongly worded?

Mr. Brewer: I say it is rightly worded and you are misinterpreting it. I say that these people came with the intention to pay the money in full. I said I would only accept money if they would accept a loan. The form shows clearly the consideration for a loan.

In a series of other questions, Mr. Fitzroy asked why, if a man paid for his shares in full, were the shares mentioned again in any subsequent loan? Mr. Brewer replied that he desired the bank to have a lien on the shares to secure the loan, further that there should be no misinterpretation of the transaction later on.

Mr. Fitzroy: Is it not because you have got no money to make these loans?

Mr. Brewer: It would have been easy to say so and tell the truth.

Mortgage on a House.

Speaking of a house which the Bank bought, the purchase-price of which was \$240,000, Mr. Brewer stated that \$90,000 of this was paid, the balance being taken out on mortgage.

Mr. Fitzroy: You say you had all this money; why did you take this mortgage at 8 per cent.?—We only paid 7 per cent. and therefore made a small profit.

Asked if it was a fact that one of the directors acted as a broker and bought the house for \$205,000 and resold it to the bank for \$240,000, Mr. Brewer said that he did not believe that. No one made a cent out of the firm.

24 Per Cent. Interest.

In October, 1928, asked Mr. Fitzroy, was it not a fact that the firm wanted money and had to pay 24 per cent. on a loan of \$20,000? Mr. Brewer replied that that was so, but the high interest was because he wanted the money immediately. Since the trouble in the Shekai branch it would have been impossible to get the shareholders' money except through the law courts, which was a slow process.

The foreman of the jury asked why the manager, to which Mr. Brewer referred, was not appointed. Mr. Brewer replied that they had a man who was manager of several banks in Canton in view, but that man turned down the job. He was a large shareholder. Another man was to have been approached after the audit, but the Shekai trouble started shortly afterwards.

Foreman of the Jury: There was never any intention of advertising the position in the market?—No.

Forceful Personality.

How did you induce people to sign this application form, which did not benefit them in any way?—By sheer force of personality.

The Foreman observed that the form appeared to be of a legal nature, and there would be no advantage to anybody signing it. If people were so anxious to put their money in the firm, why should Mr. Brewer go to the length of tying them up in a legal document? The whole thing could have been done by an ordinary business letter.

Mr. Brewer replied that he wanted to be in a position to lay hands on the money when the manager arrived.

Foreman of the Jury: If you wanted money when the new manager came in, why did you not make a bigger initial call than five per cent.?—Because that would have been more than I could handle.

Public Confidence.

In answer to Mr. Justice Wood, witness said that his business was a trustee business, like looking after wills, estates, collecting dividends and rents, and acting as attorney for other people.

Mr. Justice Wood: So that your business depended on public confidence?—Yes. But I say we had the public's confidence.

Mr. Justice Wood: The statement in the papers a large and extensive share capital?—No. The statement (Continued on next column.)

SHARP FIGHTING IN HAINAN.**CANTON GUNBOATS REPULSED.****THIRD ATTACK ROUTS THE REBELS.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 21.

Severe fighting is reported to be going on in Hainan Island between landing parties from Admiral Chen Chak's flotilla and the insurgents.

The latter are under the leadership of Lu Ma and Wu Tao Nan, two ex-officers of the Kwangtung forces. They proclaim loyalty to the "Ironside" and the Kwangsi clique and are a part of the anti-Chiang Kai Shek elements controlled by the Kuomintang extremists. They drove the Government troops from the island some two months ago, taking advantage of the weakness of the garrison, most of the troops having been recalled to take part in the war against the "Ironside."

Kwangsi coalition. After capturing Hainan Island, they crossed to southern Kwangtung and joined with the Kwangsi troops, establishing their headquarters in Hoibow. From there they planned a drive on Canton, but abandoned it owing to lack of arms and supplies. They remained in Hainan and southern Kwangtung and terrorised the inhabitants. The Canton Government has long been wanting to send an expedition to retake the island, but the military situation made the undertaking impossible until recently.

ELABORATE DEFENCES.

Admiral Chen Chak's flotilla, accompanied by two bombing planes, forced its way into the harbour of Po Tsing and Tsing Lan. These two ports are well fortified, and after four hours' heavy bombardment the Government forces were forced to retire. The defence works of the enemy were very elaborate. Trenches had been dug and several big field pieces and a number of machine guns mounted. The Canton gunboats repeated the attack next day but the enemy still held out. Admiral Chen Chak then ordered a landing at Lin Kao and an attack upon the enemy's rear. This was done with success. The marines landed under cover of the warship guns and the insurgents fled towards Kiangchow, the capital of the island. In a telegraphic report to Military Headquarters, Canton, Admiral Chen Chak states that a drive on to Kiangchow was launched on Monday and the city is expected to fall either to-day or to-morrow. The dispatch adds that a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured from the insurgents and 160 prisoners were taken.

WEST RIVER TRAFFIC ABOVE TENGHSIEN SUSPENDED.

(Wah Tsai Fat Pao).

CANTON, Jan. 21.

General Chen Tsai Tong has issued a notification that river traffic above Tenghsien is to be suspended from to-day. The Consul at Shamen have been notified to this effect.

It appears that the Kwangsi "Ironside" coalition are attempting to move southward from Lu-chow to attack Sanchow with Wuchow as their objective.

In fact was typed, and circulated privately, and, in fact, was typed five at a time.

Was no statement made to the public at any time?—Not until July 13, 1928, when the balance-sheet was printed.

Judge Rebukes Defendant.

Mr. Justice Wood then asked that the balance-sheet be produced to him and to the members of the jury. Before his Lordship had asked any question on it, Mr. Brewer objected to the production of this document and, further, to answering questions on it.

Mr. Justice Wood: Keep quiet. Mr. Brewer: I must protest that this would prejudice.

Keep quiet! Wait until you hear the question.—It will prejudice my case and I cannot.

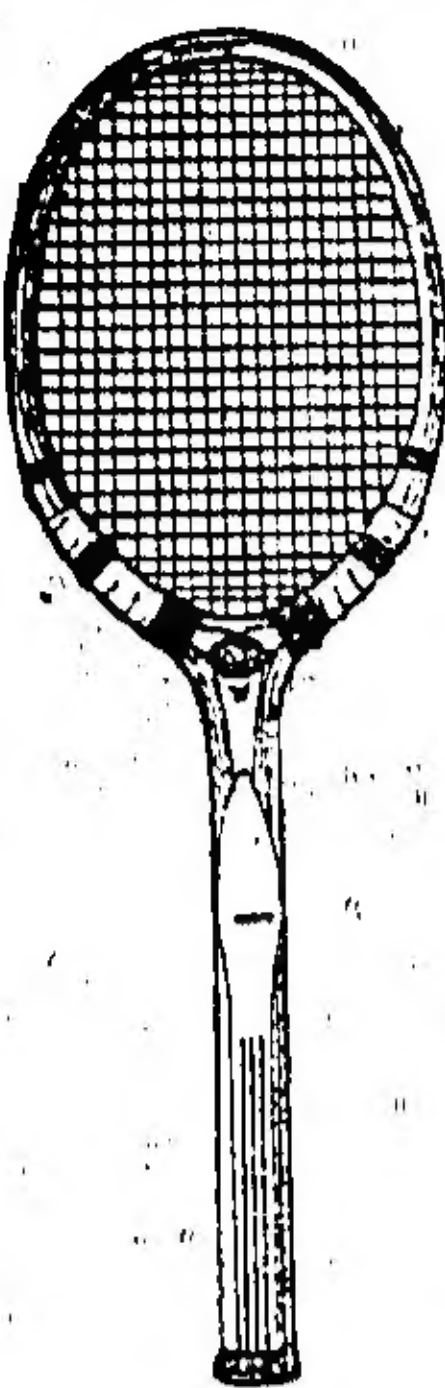
His Lordship: Will you keep quiet?

Mr. Brewer protested no further. He was asked if he noticed that the subscribed capital was \$2,613,261. He replied that he knew nothing about that balance-sheet.

Mr. Justice Wood: I accept that, but it purports to be fully-paid shares?—I don't think so.

That is what it seems to me, and I suggest to you that it is important to the bank to have its capital described in millions?—On the contrary, I consider that that did us a great deal of harm, and it was done against my personal wish, as stated in the proceedings.

The hearing was adjourned until 10.30 a.m. to-day.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, announce that, subject to Audit, they will recommend the Payment of DIVIDEND of \$1.50 Per Share and carry forward about \$19,000.

[8933]

AGENCY.

AGENT WANTED by an Old-established Firm of German Brewers for the Sale of their well-known PILSENER BEER.—Apply by Letter to E. S. 801, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press, 11, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

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BURNS DINNER.

THE BURNS DINNER will be held in the HONG KONG HOTEL on FRIDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1930, at 8 P.M., and Not SATURDAY, 25th, Members intending being Present should send in their Names as soon as possible to

E. M. BRYDEN,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews. [8907]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911

AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HONG KONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE OF THIRD DIVIDEND of \$20.00 PER CENTUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a THIRD DIVIDEND of \$20.00 Per Centum has been declared Payable to Creditors in This Matter, and that the Same may be received at Our Office on THURSDAY, the 23rd DAY OF JANUARY, 1930, or any Subsequent Day except SATURDAY between the Hours of 10 A.M. and Noon.

J. HENNESSY SEITH,
S. HAMPDEN BOSS,
Liquidators,
PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,
6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong, 31st Jan., 1930. [8935]

THE REEL CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE REEL CLUB DANCE to be held on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, will commence at 8.45 P.M., and Not at 8 P.M. as previously advised.

I. F. GRANT,
Hon. Secretary.

THE BLUE TAXICAB COMPANY.

OUR TAXI SERVICE in Kowloon has been Established for the Past Two Years and From Now on We wish to serve Our Customers with A BETTER RATE by Issuing TICKET FORMS. EACH BOOK of Tickets Costs FIVE DOLLARS and contains TEN 10 CENT-TICKETS, FIVE 20 CENT-TICKETS, and TEN 40 CENT-TICKETS. These Ticket Books can be obtained from Our Office at the Corner of NATHAN and PAK HOI STREETS, YAU MA TEI. Books will be Ready for Sale at the End of the Month. [925]

INTIMATIONS.

PERSONAL.

IF Mr. R. A. SMITH, Late of Peking, is still in This Colony, will be please write At Once to "A.B." c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8931]

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

In order to facilitate the Investigation with regard to A Number of Share Certificates which have been Fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificate, the Date of Issue of such Certificates, and their Full Names, to The GENERAL MANAGERS As Soon As Possible.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [8738]

NOTICE.

RECEPTION TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLEMENTI

WEDNESDAY,
22ND JANUARY, 1930
At 4 P.M.

ON
THE HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB GROUND.

Tickets may be obtained from the Leading Clubs in the Colony or from—

Ms. E. I. WYNNE JONES, c.s.o.,
or
Mr. H. J. ARMSTRONG,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Joint Hon. Secretaries. [8920]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.30 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone is now central over Korea. Moderate monsoon will prevail along the S.E. Coast of China and over the China Sea. Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, fair.

BIRTHS.

KORH.—On January 13, at the Blue Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. KORH, a son.
WRIGHT.—On December 17, at Guilford Castle, C. Down, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. WRIGHT, junior, Hong Kong, a daughter.

DEATHS.

DENT.—On December 15, at 2, Carlos-place, W.I., EDWARD DENT, aged 83.

HYND.—On January 13, suddenly at Shanghai, EDGAR MURRAY HYND, of Redcar, England, aged 46 years.

SCOTT.—On December 19, at 74, Madley-road, Ealing, W.3, B. C. GORDON SCOTT, late H.B.M. Consul-General, Canton, China, aged 83.

WOO.—On January 21, at his son's residence (Dr. Paul S. Woo), 57, Cheung On Street, Kowloon City, Rev. Woo Yee Ew, late of Honolulu, aged 60.
Funeral leaves Pottinger Street Wharf at 2 p.m. to-day for the Chinese Christian Cemetery Pokfulam. [8937]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 451.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 22, 1930.

THE UNITED STATES OF CHINA.

News from the north again suggests that fighting is likely to occur, but at the moment it does not appear probable that any really serious clash will happen. Skirmishes may take place between rival forces, but reports from Peking rather suggest that the situation in the north really is becoming more settled.

The United Press representative in the former capital regards the ascendancy of General YEN HSI SHAN as undisputed military chief of North China and one of the leading national figures as a distinct victory for those who advocate "provincial autonomy" for the Chinese nation.

General Yen's whole history is an unvarnished argument in favour of a confederation of States in China, with a loose Central Government and through which foreign affairs and other matters concerning all parts of the country may be conducted.

There have been two distinct opinions among Chinese politicians on this question. General CHIANG KAI SHEK has headed the group which believes that a strong Central Government, with real power over all sections of the country, will be best for China. General Yen, by his actions if not by his words, has approved the idea of a loose Confederacy, and General Yen's steady rise to power in North China has been due more than anything else to the belief among northern leaders that North China should be more or less autonomous; and that Cantonese control should not seriously be extended north of the Yangtze River.

General Yen has demonstrated remarkably the results of devoting his entire attention to a single province, Shansi, for many years. He became Governor of Shansi Province in 1912, immediately after the revolution against the Manchus. Emperors had been successful, and did not move outside the province until 1927, when civil war between the late Chang Tso LIANG and Marshal FENG YU HSIAO compelled him to take FENG's side in order to preserve peace in his own province.

During those fifteen years, General Yen became widely known as the "Model Governor," because of his able administration in Shansi. The province was famous throughout China and even in the Western world as the "model province," a striking contrast to most other provinces in China, because civil wars were kept outside the borders and continuous peace made progress possible.

Although Shansi is not a particularly rich province, General Yen made it one of the most prosperous in China. He kept the army at a minimum, and taxes were correspondingly small. Because of his notable reputation, he was elected North China was happy when the Nationalists appointed him ruler of North China in 1928 after the Nationalist armies had captured

Peking and Tientsin. In general, the confidence reposed in him has been amply justified. During two years of almost continuous civil wars in other parts of the country, he has maintained peace in the north. When General CHIANG KAI SHEK recently appointed General YEN as Chief Administrator of the northern provinces (which include Shansi, Honan, Hopei, Shanxi, Shensi and Kansu), it was a virtual admission that General YEN's views on a Confederacy of States is the best thing for China, at least for the present.

It is by no means certain that General CHIANG has been completely convinced on this point. Numerous rebellions against his rule have been an evidence that a strong Central Government is not suited to the Chinese people, and that until a Confederacy of States is agreed upon, peace will not be lasting.

But it seems probably that General CHIANG still hopes to build up a real Central Government. However, that may be, General Yen's dominance in the north assures virtual autonomy for this section of the country for some time to come. He has been given permission to engage and discharge all officials without consulting Nanking. He has control of all revenues within the northern provinces. Only in foreign affairs does he grant full powers to Nanking.

On this point, it is apparent that an agreement has been reached between General YEN and General CHIANG HSUEH LIANG of Mukden. General CHIANG believes that Manchuria should be autonomous but not independent. The agreement, according to Chinese experts, provides that CHIANG will give Yen a free hand in North China in return for a free hand in Manchuria. Both sections agree to defer to Nanking in foreign affairs. General Yen is still a fairly young man, being only 48 years of age. CHIANG KAI SHEK is five years younger, and CHIANG HSUEH LIANG is barely thirty. It is reasonable to believe that all three of these leaders have a long life before them. If this prove to be true, the Confederacy idea will gain ground steadily. CHIANG KAI SHEK will maintain control of the Yangtze provinces. General Yen will control North China, and General CHIANG HSUEH LIANG will control Manchuria. Many foreign observers agree that such an arrangement would be best for China, and the scheme appears to be gaining support among far-seeing Chinese as the easiest and most efficient method of bringing about settled conditions throughout the country.

News and Views.

Count Molke, has been elected chairman of the Conference for the discussion of the tariff truce problem. The Conference meets at Geneva on February 17.

By the will of the late Georgina Watson, of Helensburgh, who left £24,000, several bodies receive substantial gifts. Among them, the China Inland Mission, £2,000.

Mr. Peter Ffrench, J.P., farmer, a former M.P. for South Wexford, who died three months ago at the age of 84, left £100 to his grand-nephew, Gregory Ffrench, for the Jesuit Mission to China.

The University at Strassburg has decided to celebrate in 1932 the hundredth anniversary of Goethe's death by a ceremony on a large scale to commemorate the fact that Goethe was once a student of Strassburg University.

During the "twenty-four hours" ending at Monday midnight 10 Chinese cases of small-pox were reported on the Island and one of typhoid. One foreign case of diphtheria was reported from Kowloon, and one Chinese.

The world's first passenger services by flying sledges have been opened between the towns of Archangel and Pinea and between Checkokty and the railhead. The sledges are all metal, each sledge holds six passengers and are driven by 100 to 120 h.p. Russian-built motors.

The Central Executive Committee, at a meeting in Nanking last week, appointed the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, a member of the State Council and also vice-chairman of the Administrative Yuan. These posts were formerly held by Marshal FENG YU HSIAO.

The foundation stone of the new University building at Heidelberg, funds for which were collected by a subscription started by the department American Ambassador Dr. Schurman, was laid last week by the Minister of Education in the presence of a representative gathering of diplomats, officials, learned societies, professors and students.

Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.'s motor ship, Menocheus, built and engaged by the Caledon Shipbuilding Co., Dundee, has run very satisfactory official trial trips in the North Sea. She is 433 ft. long, 59 ft. breadth moulded, 35 ft. depth moulded, gross tons 3,000. The fleet of the Dundee Line at present in commission totals some 678,500 tons, and with ships building will be 721,500 tons.

Subject to audit, the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company will pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share, and carry forward about \$19,000.

The lifeless body of a man was found in front of 402, Des Voeux Road West, on Monday morning. The deceased, presumably a coolie, evidently died from the cold. The body was removed to the mortuary.

The annual presentation of prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie Indian School will take place at the School on Thursday, January 23, at 11 a.m. Mr. A. El Arculi has kindly consented to distributed the prizes.

H.E. the Governor has kindly consented to open the Ying Wa College building on Friday, January 24, at 11 a.m. The building is situated in Bute Street, Mongkok, and entrance will be from Sai Yung Choi Street.

A touring party of adventurous Chinese is to travel the length and breadth of China on foot, taking five years to do the task. The party will first of all explore the North-west provinces, where Chinese civilization is said by many to have originated.

There was no business of public interest done at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday. A short discussion relative to a minute of the President's on a matter of domestic sanitation, led to a complete agreement with the President's suggestions.

This afternoon, on the grounds of the Hong Kong Cricket Club, a farewell reception will be given to H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi. The proceedings will commence at 4 p.m., and during the afternoon address will be presented to His Excellency and Lady Clementi.

A Chinese was remanded by Mr. Hamilton, Central Magistrate yesterday for possession of a stolen jacket, believed to have been "Fleming Reid & Co., Greenock." The owner is requested to communicate with Inspector Bloor, of No. 1 Police Station (West Point).

A Corona typewriter and several samples of cloth among other articles were stolen from 67, Des Voeux Road Central, first floor, according to a report made to the police by Mr. E. R. Duckitt, representative of Messrs. Ricketts Turner & Co., Ltd. The theft took place between Monday evening and the following morning.

The Hong Kong and China Gas Company announce that an ample supply—not only of apparatus, but of gas also—is available for the convenience of box-holders at Happy Valley. Reports to the effect that neither gas nor stoves are available are untrue, the Company having sufficient resources to give adequate service in every case.

The University will lose a very useful cricketer to-day when Mr. S. R. Kermani sails for Shanghai on the Tenyo Maru. Mr. Kermani joined the University four years ago, and has played cricket for them since his arrival here from the Northern port. He is a wicket-keeper of no mean ability, and a very stylish bat. Mr. Kermani received his B.Sc. at the last congregation of the University, and will, we understand, engage in business in Shanghai.

Dr. Thomas Gillison, who retired from his 46 years' work for the London Missionary Society in China last year, is returning to China, at the age of 70, as a voluntary missionary. His special purpose is to continue his work of translating medical text-books into Chinese. Dr. Gillison came out to China immediately after completing his medical course at Edinburgh University in 1882.

The new German cruiser Koeln, which replaces the cruiser Amazon, was put into commission at Wilhelmshaven last week. The commander, Captain von Schroeder, in his address recalled the glorious end of the former cruiser Koeln, which sank in the North Sea in the fight against superior British forces, when out of the entire crew only one man was saved. The city of Cologne sent its best wishes on this occasion to the ship which bears the city's name.

Mr. Benjamin Charles George Scott, who died at his residence in London last month, was one of the senior past members of the Chinese Consular Establishment. Born on September 21, 1849, he was in his 84th year. He went out to the Far East 62 years ago as Student Interpreter. In 1875 he was gazetted First Class Assistant, and for three years from 1877 he was acting Consul. In 1880 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Shanghai, and from 1883 he was successively Consul at Wuhu and Ningbo, and served at Chefoo, Pakhoi, and Swatow. An important episode in his career was his attachment to the staff of Li Hung Chang on the occasion of that famous statesman's visit to England in 1895. He returned to the Far East to be Consul at Tientsin. He was appointed Consul-General at Canton in 1902 and held the post during the anxious months of the Boxer outbreak, retiring from a meritorious official career in 1902.

Sir Valentine Ignatius Chiroi, of 31, Carlyle-square, Chelsea, S.W., head of the Foreign Department in the Times office, a leading authority on India and the East generally, who died on October 22 last, aged seventy-seven years, left £15,302 gross. His bequest included two long painted Chinese scrolls to the British Museum; and the gold lacquer-boxes and writing implements presented to him by the late Emperor of Japan to Lieut.-Col. Clive Moberly Bell.

The turbo-electric drive for the machinery in the P. and O. steamer, Viceroy of India, having proved so satisfactory the company is adopting the system in two larger steamers for which tenders are being invited. The advantage of the system is that speed can be varied economically. On some portions of the routes served by the company different speeds have to be run on the same voyage. At one stretch maximum speed is called for, and on others less than the maximum. The turbo-electric drive meets these conditions better than any other system.

The Messageries Maritimes have a steamer under construction to be named Marchal Joffre, after the great soldier, thus continuing the policy of the company in giving to the steamers the names of famous French officers who have been connected with the formation of the Colony of Madagascar. The company has also arranged to build a new steamer for their China and Japan Line, which, when finished, will be named the Aramis, and will, with the Portheos, Athos, and D'Artagnan, already on this service, complete the famous quartet of Musketeers. Both of these new steamers will be motor vessels.

An Old Complaint.

It must be confessed that the life of a modern London hostess is beset with pitfalls and difficulties. Her perplexities, periodically confided to the Press, seem innumerable. Last year we were asked to lament with her the pertinacity of the "gatecrasher"; this year she has been writing to denounce "sneak-guests," creatures who sell to the "kiss columns" truths, half-truths, and innuendoes which could have been obtained only by someone who had been a guest of the victim and her friends. But there seems to be some lack of memory in the suggestion that this is a new form of social perversity. A generation ago the whole thing was exposed and blasted by the most famous contributors. In his study of the "basar sort" of society correspondent, G. W. E. Russell drew with some care the portrait of "Tom Garbage," who differed from the better sort in this among other ways. Having wormed himself into society, and "treading, as the moralist said, the narrow path which lies between right and wrong, Tom does not judge quite so accurately about what may not be. He is generally vulgar and often impertinent; and sometimes, when stung too acutely by the 'topicalities' of the Berties and the Reggie's, and the sirs and graces of Lady Corsiande and Lady Bertha, he has been known to be spiteful." There is nothing new in Mayfair.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The steam-launch Hoi Kong, while on a trip from Hong Kong to Sha Mui, was on Saturday held up by a gang of seven pirates who were on board. The robbers booked their passages here, and carried on board with them a supposed bundle of vegetables. In this bundle was concealed a jar containing a number of revolvers. When well out of the harbour one of the gang supplied each of his companions with a weapon. At a given signal the passengers were ordered to hold up their hands. They were then robbed of all their valuables, and the watchmen on board were deprived of their arms. The pirates next proceeded to disable the launch by disconnecting the steering-gear. This done, they made for shore in a small boat which had put out for them, thus they got away with their booty. The matter was reported to the Sha Mui Customs Station.—Hong Kong Daily Press, January 22, 1906.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Another surprise has been sprung upon us by Mr. Hennessey. The announcement that the seat at the Legislative Council rendered vacant by the departure of Mr. Hugh Bold Gibb has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Ng Choi, cannot fail to be received not only with astonishment but also dissatisfaction. We do not wish to impugn Mr. Ng Choi's qualifications for the seat, provided it were desirable to give it to a Chinese, though even then it may be doubted whether a native merchant of high standing would not have been a better representative of his countrymen. If, however, it were thought necessary that a Chinese should have a seat at the Council as the representative of the native community, the straightforward course would have been to have created another seat for that purpose, instead of diminishing the already small influence possessed by the Chinese community in the Government of the Colony.—Hong Kong Daily Press, January 22, 1906.

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THE NAVAL CONFERENCE OPENS.

H.M. THE KING'S SPEECH.

TO PREVENT REPETITION OF THAT GRIM
AND IMMENSE TRAGEDY.

STIRRING APPEAL TO DELEGATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, January 21.
H.M. the King, opening the Naval Conference said:—"It is with sincere satisfaction that I am present to welcome the delegates of the five principal Naval Powers, assembled with the object of eliminating the evil results of wasteful competition in naval armaments. Every nation represented here is proud of its navy, proud of that navy's past achievements and inspiring traditions. It is not the fault of these traditions nor of our navies if the competition in naval construction, due to the supposed necessities of policy, has led to a feeling of insecurity between nations, even to the risk of war.

"Since the Great War all peoples have been determined that human statecraft shall leave nothing undone to prevent a repetition of that grim and immense tragedy.

"In the office of peace which we are seeking to build, one of its most important columns is agreement between Maritime Nations on limitation of naval strength and reduction to a point consistent with national security.

"The practical application of the principle of reduction of naval armaments has in the past proved a matter of supreme difficulty. A great success was achieved in the conclusion of the Washington Treaty of 1922, imposing certain limitation on the construction of capital ships and aircraft carriers, but hitherto all efforts to advance beyond that point have failed. I believe that you, to whom your Governments have entrusted the high mission of continuing the task begun at Washington are animated with single-minded intentions of working, not with any selfish and exclusively nationalistic purpose, but with noble inspiration and resolve to remove once for all this particular obstacle from the path of ordered and civilised progress.

"All nations have varying schemes, demanding special consideration, but if each is equally determined to make some sacrifice as a contribution to the common good I feel sure your deliberations will confer great and lasting benefit, not only upon the countries which you represent, but upon mankind generally. I earnestly trust that the results of this Conference will lead to the immediate alleviation of the heavy burdens of armaments now weighing upon the peoples of the World, and also by facilitating the future work of the League of Nations' Preparatory Commission on Disarmament may hasten the time when a General Disarmament Conference can deal with this problem in an even more comprehensive manner.

"In this hope I shall follow your deliberations with closest interest attention."

THE KING'S PERSONALITY.

The delegates to the Conference were all impressed by the King's remarkably fit appearance and clear, robust voice. It was noted that it was no mere formal handshake which His Majesty gave Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as the Premier greeted him. The King spoke for five minutes and his speech was then read in French. After this the King withdrew, and Mr. Stimson proposed that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald be Chairman of the Conference.

Mr. MacDonald spoke for twenty minutes, his speech being translated into French as was Mr. Stimson's, who sat down at noon.

The King, before going to the conference, invested Admirals Sir William Goodenough and Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Much time was occupied in the translation of the speeches into French and English, hence interest somewhat flagged, but revived when Sir Grandi (Italy), who spoke English, and is one of the most interesting figures at the conference, rose. He did not launch any thunderbolt, as some people expected, but confined his speech to generalities.

Mr. Wakatsuki spoke in Japanese, his speech being translated into English and French.

The King went back to Sandringham at 12.30 p.m.

The conference ended at 1.25, being adjourned till Thursday.

THE DELEGATES' SPEAK.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

TO BREAK THE SPELL OF
MILITARISM.

After referring with ardent satisfaction to the fact that this should be the occasion of His Majesty's first public speech since his illness, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald dwelt on the world wide burden of arms and the manifold difficulties in the way of escape therefrom, all mainly due to one source—lack of confidence. "The generations of experience which fear uses to pen us up in spellbound fastnesses of militarism, ought by their failures to enlighten us so that we can break the spell and seek peace and security by other means. The whole World, turning its eyes on us to-day, expects that we shall deliberate and negotiate on the assumption that having put our names to pacts for the preservation of peace, we mean to respect those signatures."

The world above all demands an agreement which has recently begun to show itself both in types and numbers of ships. If we are not careful we shall once more be involved in feverish competition, such as heralded the outbreak of the war of 1914.

Mr. MacDonald proceeded to outline the nature of the Conference's tasks and referred to the progress made in securing peace since 1919,

including the Covenant of the League, the Kellogg Pact, the entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice and the increase in the signatories of the Optional Clause. But absolute security, peace and justice had not yet been found.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised that steps toward disarmament must be international agreements, subject to review at reasonably frequent intervals, and he affirmed that in the naval programmes of the leading Naval Powers there is a margin between real security and needs, and actual or projected strengths, and the World expects this Conference to eliminate that margin. Two assumptions would perhaps smooth and shorten the work of the Conference. Firstly the different needs imposed by geographical position—world responsibility—and points of attack in the event of war. Secondly armaments—naval and air forces—must for practical purposes be discussed separately.

"If we are willing to make good a naval agreement now, when it comes to be reviewed a few years hence our attitude will depend upon what other Powers have done in the meantime. As regards land and air armaments. The Way of Great Britain is on the sea, its flag is the flag of the sea, our Navy is no mere superfluity to us it

If this country can make its contribution to Peace, which will be one of deeds as well as words, it must be as a Naval Power."

That is why last June President Hoover, through his new Ambassador to London (General Daves), proposed to me that we explore our differences once more with a view to asking the participants in the Washington 1922 Conference to re-assemble and try to agree to an equilibrium, and submit to a Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva an agreement which can be related in its wider work to form part of the material for an eventual General Disarmament Conference. The Prime Minister concluded by hoping Conference would take its place among the great landmarks in the advancement of mankind in wisdom and enlightenment.

AMERICA'S ULTIMATE
AIM.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

Mr. Stimson said that he was profoundly impressed and moved by the speeches of the King and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and convinced that all his conferees shared the lofty idealism expressed in both speeches. He looked forward with confident hope to the success of their labours.

It was an auspicious event that the Conference should be opened in the Houses of Parliament, which, for Americans, have a deep significance as the cradle of their jurisprudence and the fundamental ideas of human liberty.

Mr. Stimson said that he did not regard the present effort towards disarmament as final, and he sincerely hoped that an increased feeling of security would enable more drastic reduction in the future, and provide a tangible contribution towards the wider problem of general disarmament, which was America's ultimate aim. He was ready "to stay here until we can give the World an agreement that will carry us happily to the time when we meet again in the same spirit to review the situation anew."

THE FRENCH DELEGATE.

GROWING SERIES OF
GUARANTEES.

M. Tardieu (France) said that the Conference was going to attempt with a grave sense of responsibility the decisive experiment of organising peace in the limited field of the limitation and reduction of naval armaments.

The solution "cannot be found in a mathematical formula because the stress of life shatters all formulae, hence I listened with great pleasure to Mr. MacDonald's affirmation that the first duty will be to fix the naval needs of each power."

M. Tardieu emphasised that the League of Nations Covenant and the Kellogg Pact transformed absolute needs into needs only relatively important. Each nation, however different their respective standpoints was already in a position to consider its needs in relation to the growing series of guarantees. This was called the organisation of peace and the task now was to win the most beautiful of all victories over the past, namely the establishment of goodwill among peoples. "If we have faith we shall achieve this victory."

JAPAN WILLING TO
DISARM.

BUT REQUIRES SECURITY.

Mr. Wakatsuki (Japan), said that intense interest in the Conference was an eloquent sign of his country's pacific intentions. Mr. Wakatsuki saw no insuperable obstacles in the path and declared that Japan pledges her free, loyal collaboration, and is ready to go, in conjunction with other Powers, to the limit in naval disarmament. Japan was ready to effect not merely limitation, but reduction, which he considers to be the appropriate and necessary programme of peace. Her only concern is to keep her sense of national security undisturbed, by retaining a force adequate to the defence of her Empire, but not sufficient for offensive operations.

ITALY WILL BE SECOND
TO NONE.

SR. GRANDI'S ASSURANCES.

Signor Grandi emphasised that Italy be second to none in her efforts to further the aims of the Conference. The vast programme of work laid down by Signor Mussolini for the progress of the country required a long period of peace for its execution. Italy desired nothing better than a peaceful Europe and a peaceful World. The hopes of many people would be disappointed if the London Conference afforded concrete and decisive evidence, not merely to limit but to reduce armaments. Signor Grandi, concluding that the difficulties might seem insuperable, faced from the purely technical standpoint, but "if considered in the light of the fact that the world is no mere superfluity to us it

IN THE ROYAL
GALLERY.

DEEPLY IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

NO MILITARY POMP AND
CIRCUMSTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Jan. 21.
Standing in front of a vast painting showing the death of Lord Nelson amid the smoke of Trafalgar, His Majesty the King opened the most momentous naval conference in history, in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, which had been made a gallery of gold.

The King's Throne of gold was brought on Monday from Buckingham Palace, while before him a thousand golden chairs glittered beneath the usual brilliant lights, made more brilliant on this occasion by the installation of five new three-thousand candle-power lamps.

Guarding the entrance to the Royal Gallery were towering statues, also in gold, while a hundred feet above was the roof, inlaid with gold.

The King's Microphone.

The famous microphone which carried the King's voice to millions of listeners throughout the world, has a gold crest. It is inscribed: "His Majesty the King's Microphone" and below are recorded the historic occasions of its use, the first being in 1924 when the King opened Liverpool Cathedral, and the date of the inauguration of the Wembley Exhibition, also appears.

The four corners of the Gallery contained amplifiers, also coloured gold. Elaborate arrangements were made inside the Royal Gallery for photographic and cinema pictures of the proceedings, special lights being slung from the roof and platforms rigged in convenient corners for cameramen.

Royal Progress Through Streets.

His Majesty left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords at 10.45 this morning. It was one of London's foggiest and blackest winter mornings, but though the weather was depressing and congesting the traffic it did not deter thousands of spectators from gathering along the route of the King's drive and in the precincts of Parliament.

Although the King left the Palace for the House of Lords five minutes before the time arranged for the opening of the conference, His Majesty's car was only able to proceed even more slowly than a man walking.

No Rolling Drums.

The conference was actually opened at 11.05 a.m. It was a "plain clothes" conference, notable for the things which were absent, for example there was no fanfare of trumpets, no drums rolling, no guard of honour with fixed bayonets, but a meeting in mufti of thirty representatives of over 740 million beings, anxious for peace.

The Speakers.

Speeches were delivered in the following order: H.M. the King, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Fenton (Australia), Mr. Ralston (Canada), M. Tardieu, Mr. Chatterjee (India), Mr. Smiddy (Irish Free State), Mr. Grandi, Mr. Wakatsuki, Mr. Willford (New Zealand), Mr. Tawate (South Africa).

THE WORLD LISTENS IN.

THE KING FAINTLY HEARD
IN JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Jan. 21.
The broadcasting stations have attempted to re-broadcast the King's speech at the Naval Conference London. The words were heard indistinctly and were soon shut out owing to a musical broadcast, apparently from Habarovsk.

Certain amateurs professed to have picked up the speeches fairly distinctly.

All America Hears.

New York, Jan. 21.

The re-broadcast of His Majesty's speech at the Naval Conference was clearly audible all over the States. "The efforts to listen in Hong Kong are referred to elsewhere."

their wider political aspects and the spirit in which the Governments of the World, and notably the five great Powers were represented, signed the solemn pact outlawing war, we ought to be able to overcome them."

THE KING'S ARRIVAL IN
LONDON.LOOKING REMARKABLY
WELL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, January 20.
Looking remarkably well, His Majesty, for the first time since his illness travelling unaccompanied by the Queen, arrived at King's Cross on Monday by special train from Sandringham.

His Majesty was greeted by cheering crowds. On Monday afternoon, His Majesty received the principal delegates to the Naval Conference, in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace. The ceremony was entirely devoid of formality.

The King extended a very welcome to the delegates and wished them success in their deliberations. Afterwards, the British delegates met at Downing Street, first the French delegates and then the Italian delegates.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD
TO PRESIDE.

DETAILS OF THE AGENDA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Jan. 20.
In the course of the day a communique was issued regarding the informal meeting held at No. 10, Downing Street this morning.

The principal delegates unanimously agreed that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, should be elected chairman of the conference tomorrow and that after the opening speeches, the conference should adjourn until January 23.

Wednesday will be devoted to consultations between the various delegations.

The agenda for Thursday will consist of the appointment of a committee of all the delegates to carry out the main work of the Conference, and a general statement by the heads of the delegations regarding the needs of their countries.

As soon as the delegates had assembled Mr. MacDonald asked them to go into the garden to see the airship R100 which, on a test flight, was at the moment cruising in the neighbourhood of London and the delegates had a splendid view of Britain's latest "lighter-than-air" craft.

STATE BANQUET AT THE
SAVOY.

MR. MACDONALD'S WELCOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Jan. 20.
On Monday, the delegates to the naval conference were the guests of honor at a banquet given by the Government at the Savoy Hotel. The banquet was the largest ever given by a British Government. There were four hundred and fifty guests.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided, and he had Mr. H. L. Stimson, the American leader, on his right, and M. Tardieu, Prime Minister of France, on his left.

Proposing the toast of the delegates, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said he was perfectly certain that they had come to strive with heart and soul to make the Conference a conspicuous success, adding that if they behaved during the Conference as they did that day—referring to the Downing Street discussion of procedure—it would be the happiest, most harmonious and most pleasant time of his life.

Difficulties were apparent, said the Premier, but so were the great blessings to the world of a successful issue of the Conference.

Replying, Mr. H. L. Stimson stressed the importance of the occasion and urged mutual good will and honest effort to understand the circumstances and difficulties of sister nations.

Economy was merely a by-product of the Conference. Its real aim was to remove secrecy, rivalry and mutual irritation and to leave each nation with resources adequate for national defence, but resources which would not be a source of worry and suspicion to neighbours.

WHAT FAILURE WOULD
LOST.TWO BILLION DOLLAR BILL
FOR U.S.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.
In the event of the failure of the London Conference to reach an agreement, the expenditure of two billion dollars by the United States for warship construction in the next fifteen years, was forecast in the House of Representatives by Mr. French, the Republican Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee in Charge of Naval Expenditure.

Mr. French strongly favoured the scrapping of battleships by all Navies.

He said that the Washington Conference had saved America \$8250,000,000, and the saving would have been greater had all classes of ships been limited.

NAVAL CONFERENCE
AND POLITICS.

THE LIBERAL POSITION.

GREY-LLOYD GEORGE
FEUD UNABATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Jan. 20.
The re-opening of Parliament tomorrow is necessarily overshadowed by the opening of Naval Conference. The Naval Conference may, indeed, considerably influence the Parliamentary situation.

It is well known that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will allow nothing to disturb his association with the Conference. Thus, any Parliamentary mishaps as a result of the lack of co-operation at present characterising the relations of the Liberals and the Labour Party, will not necessarily lead to a political crisis.

The fate of the Conference, on the other hand, is expected to influence not only the Budget, but also the Government's attitude towards any Parliamentary reverse on the Budget.

In the latter event, the Government might well decide upon a General Election if the Conference has been a success.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Mr. Lloyd George and the
Conference.

Rugby, Jan. 20.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, addressing the National Liberal Club in referring to the Naval Conference said: "There may be differences inside parties but we all agree in wishing well to the Conference."

The Government might be a minority Government, but in this respect it was the National Government, and had the whole nation behind it.

"Rather Shabby."

Mr. Lloyd George said little in reply to the recent declaration of Viscount Grey that the Liberal Council, of which Viscount Grey is chairman had no confidence in his leadership. (Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, and at next election would fight under its own organisation and own fund. Mr. Lloyd George described the declaration as "rather shabby," and added, "I would again appeal to Lord Grey not to discourage the party at a time when it is really making headway. I believe honestly if he were left alone he would respond to that appeal."

The Liberal leader spoke of the responsible position in which his party stood. It was the party holding the balance in the present Parliament, and he claimed that so far it has been worthy of its responsibility. He emphasised, however, that it was an independent body, with a will of its own, which it meant to exercise.

Warning to Mr. MacDonald.

If Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wanted his Government to continue he must come off his high horse. The Labour party must get it into their minds that the Liberals were an independent party.

Mr. Lloyd George described as, "exceptionally silly," the statement in the Glasgow weekly Forward alleging an intrigue between Mr. Winston Churchill and himself to precipitate an election on the subject of India.

BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE EMPIRE.HELPING UNITED DOMINION
TRUST.RESPONSE TO MR. J. H.
THOMAS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Jan. 21.
The Bank of England has arranged a subscription of half a million sterling new capital for the United Dominion Trust, Limited, which specialises in financing the hire-purchase or instalment plan of trading.

The Trust was founded eleven years ago as a commercial banking house to serve British trade. The Company at present has capital of a quarter-of-a-million sterling.

The Bank of England's action is regarded as the first definite instance of its participation in financing industry since Mr. J. H. Thomas foreshadowed such a departure in his Manchester speech when he referred to the need for Empire development.

Mr. Thomas' Plans.

On that occasion, it will be remembered, Mr. Thomas said that he had decided to give encouragement in that direction, but he did not expect to be called upon very few days to answer questions as to how many people were employed as a result of developments in East Africa or Nigeria.

British docks, railways, and harbours could be improved and cheap electricity provided. To every thing that in itself would be re-

JAPANESE DIET
DISSOLVED.GOVERNMENT WANTS A
MAJORITY.GENERAL ELECTION IN
FEBRUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Jan. 21.
When the Diet assembled to-day the Premier read an Imperial rescript announcing the dissolution of the Diet.

The Diet was dissolved after the Premier had replied to certain interpellations of his speech by the President of the Seiyukai party.

Following the dissolution the Government issued a statement explaining the reasons. These were firstly the difficulty of carrying out administrative policies while in the position of a minority party in the Lower House. Secondly, the necessity of stabilising the political situation. Thirdly, the desirability of ascertaining the people's confidence in the present Ministry.

The elections are tentatively fixed for February 20, and a Government victory is considered virtually certain, though possibly they may be unable to obtain an absolute majority.

[Reuter and United Press messages in yesterday's issue indicated that this step was expected. Another general election will probably take place next month. It is unfortunate that this political disturbance should synchronise with the opening of the Naval Conference in London, in which Japan is very closely interested.]

EASY LOYALTY.

TANG SENG CHI'S TROOPS
ACCEPT NEW MASTERS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21.
During the campaign against Tang Seng Chi, over 25,000 prisoners were taken. Over ten thousand of them were transported to Hankow, where a number of them were incorporated into the Government forces while the rest were disbanded. On the 19th, eight thousand more were taken to Hankow. The rest are at Honan waiting for trains for Nanking where they will be incorporated or disbanded.

Cupboard Love!

PEKING, Jan. 21.

Chi Hung Chang, Peng Ping Hsun and Sun Lien Chung, three leading Kuomintang generals, have telegraphed Yen Hsi Shan that they will accept his (Yen's) orders if there troops are supplied with food and military stores.

NEW ANTI-NANKING
MOVE.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

PEKING, Jan. 21.
A circular telegram has been jointly issued by Han Fu Chu and Shih Yu San opposing both the Central Government and Yen Hsi Shan. It is understood that Tang Seng Chi, Ma Hung Kwei and Sun Tien Ying have participated in the new anti-Nanking movement, started by Han and Shih.

"100 MACHINE GUNS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

PEKING, Jan. 21.
Chang Hsueh Liang has placed an order with Norway for a hundred machine-guns.

CHINESE C.E.R. EMPLOYEES

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

HARBIN, Jan. 21.
The Soviet director of the Chinese Eastern Railway has promised to reinstate at once a number of the Chinese workers of the Railway whom he dismissed not long ago. The rest of the workers will be re-instated before the Chinese New Year.

R.100 ENTIRELY SATIS-
FACTORY.

SPEED 80½ MILES AN HOUR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 20.
The airship R. 100, which left her mooring-mast at Cardington shortly after nine o'clock, returned to the mast at 4.30 p.m. She had attained a maximum speed of 80½ miles per hour, one miles less than her record maximum last Thursday.

Major Scott was in command and with him were Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branker, Director of Civil Aviation, and Colonel Richmond, designer of the sister airship R. 101.

Major Scott said that from Cardington the airship made directly for London, then went on to Farnborough, where research work on airship propulsion is being carried out.

The return flight was via Reading, and while in the vicinity of Reading, speed trials were carried out, which were entirely satisfactory.

Sports News

GOLF NOTES.

THE INTERPORT.

[By "WYNECK"]

The following have been selected to represent Shanghai in the coming match at Fanning:—
Pinker, Binko, Lock, Dennison, C. O. Cumming and V. M. Cumming.

Last Sunday's match between the Club and the Army, although rather one-sided, provided a good opportunity for trying out the various candidates for inclusion in the Hong Kong side.

Hagen and Kirkwood.

The guarantee fund is not making very rapid progress, and members are reminded that five dollars is not the maximum amount that each may guarantee.

The Governor's Shield.

Deacons defeated the University in their semi-final tie over the week-end, and thus qualify to meet Dodwells in the final.

Golf Club Dinner.

The annual dinner will probably take place on Wednesday, February 5, at the Peninsula Hotel. It is hoped that members will roll up in their hundreds this year, as last year the attendance was very disappointing, there being only about fifty present all told.

Tortois at Fanning.

The slowness of the Sunday round at Fanning is becoming chronic. The main cause of the trouble is that players will not stop out between their shots. During the hot weather aversion to hurrying is natural, but at present there is no reason why the morning round should take over two and a half hours and the four-ball over three hours, as has frequently been the case lately.

Players who have the early times are the ones who set the pace for the late starters, and as the early starters have plenty of time for tiffin and get a good time for the afternoon, they have no particular cause to hurry, unless they remember those who may be cannot get off till noon, and want to have a round in the afternoon as well.

Another way in which time can be saved is by postponing the visit to the Halfway House until after the thirteenth, then there should be no cause for delay on the tenth too, and the nature of Sandy's Puppi makes a walk on the tea nearly always necessary, so why not spend it in the Halfway House? If this procedure became general, a very simple signalling device could be rigged up, whereby the next couple would know when the fourteenth tee was clear.

But the main thing is to get a move on between shots, and in four-ball matches to pick up as soon as one is out of the hunt.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING BOGEY POOL.

The following are the results of matches played at Fanning on January 18 and 19:—

Lieut. A. H. Alexander and K. S. Robertson, 1 down—tie and divide.
Other scores were:—I. H. Gears, 2 down; W. C. Shields, 3 down. There were 19 entries.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

HONG KONG LEAGUE.

In Division I, to-day, kick-off at 4 p.m., the Hong Kong Police meet the K.O.S.B. at North Point Stadium. Referee: P. T. I. Tilley.

HOME FOOTBALL.

CORINTHIANS LOSE IN CUP REPLAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, January 20.

Millwall and the Corinthians met to-day, for the third time to decide which of them should enter the fourth round of the F. A. Cup Competition to be played next Saturday. These teams have met twice before, and the match was drawn each time.

The third replay was carried out at Stamford Bridge. Millwall won by five goals to one. In the next round they will be at home to Doncaster.

POLO NOTES.

REPLAY NECESSARY.

The January American Tournament resulted in a draw, each of the four sides having scored three points. The Committee has agreed to decide the competition by replaying on Friday, January 24, the last round of the Tournament. The following matches are scheduled to commence at 4.45 p.m. on that day:—

Headquarters Staff: Col. Brownrigg, Colonel Baskard, Major Campbell, and Mr. Baskerville-Glegg, versus Civilian: Mr. Heard, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Oliphant.

Old Lots: Major Wolfe Murray, Capt. Ramsay, Lieut. Comdr. Churchill, and Major Hewson, versus K.O.S.B.: Major Lake, Mr. Scott Elliott, Mr. Welch, and Mr. MacLaren.

Should one of these games be a tie and the other a win, the winner of the latter becomes the winner of the Tournament, but if both matches are won the respective winners will play off on Monday, January 27. A good deal of interest has been aroused in this tournament, due to the extraordinary even play shown by all the teams. From the form of the various sides it is virtually impossible to pick the winner, but there is a certain sentiment prevalent that the Headquarters will ultimately come out on top.

LAWN TENNIS.

FAMOUS JAPANESE PLAYERS COMING.

Local players and followers of the game will be very pleased to learn that Harada and Satoh are expected to pass through the Colony in the s.s. Hakozan Maru, which is scheduled to arrive on February 7 and to leave again the following day. They are on their way to Europe to represent Japan in the Davis Cup competition.

Both Harada and Satoh rank among the foremost players of the present day, and it is hoped that they will be seen in action locally. The former, it will be remembered, beat Cochet in straight sets only a few months ago in Japan, but that was not the first time he had accomplished this feat. The two have met each other no less than four times, and Harada has won three times. Satoh is the future "hope" of Japan. During the visit of the French "aces," he met Cochet in the semi-final of an Invitation Tournament and came off on top, the Frenchman who was ill at the time retiring after losing the first set.

Their brief visit, on the eve of the Colony's Championships, will therefore be eagerly looked forward to, and as all our leading exponents are in form, they will be eager to have a crack at the Japanese experts.

Originally the Philippines invited the two to play in the Championships next month, but owing to the more serious claims of the Davis Cup, they had to decline. Gordon Lum and Khoo Hooi Hye are, however, taking part in the Philippine Championships, after the last named pair and the Filipino stars will compete in the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Tokyo next summer. Hong Kong will then have an opportunity of seeing several stars in action locally.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WIRELESS INFORMATION WANTED.

[TO THE EDITOR "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Will some of your readers be good enough to give a list of short-wave length stations, mentioning the respective days and hours that they can be heard in the Colony?—H. French, Indo-China.

any station broadcasting on short waves?—Yours, etc.,
RADIO FAN.
Hong Kong, Jan. 21.

HONG KONG HEARS THE KING.

RADIO EXPERIMENT TO RECEIVE LONDON.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S "BROAD SCOTCH."

Hong Kong residents listened in eagerly on their radio sets at 7 p.m. last night, when an attempt was made by the local broadcasting station to transmit the King's speech at the opening of the Naval Conference in London.

It was anticipated that the speech would come through at about 7 p.m. and five minutes before that hour, the local announcer gave a general warning to listeners-in to the effect that a special effort was being made to relay the King's speech from the House of Lords. This, however, was the only thing which came through, clearly in the evening's programme.

Following the announcement, those listening-in were thrilled to hear a voice, informing the world, that, after the King, the first speaker would be the Right Honourable Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister and chief representative of Great Britain at the Conference. The next speaker would be Mr. H. Stimson representing the United States of America. Then followed a series of the names of the representatives of various countries who would speak, several of which were audible.

After this announcement, listeners waited anxiously for the King's speech. A minute or so of silence followed and then the fun began.

A few notes of what appeared to be band music came through on the radio, then Morse signals were heard and then Chinese songs of cymbals. The announcement of something or other was going on, meantime, and while one could not make out any details, it was possible to say that the English language was being used.

Suddenly and without previous warning, all noises died away and a speaker (undoubtedly His Majesty the King) could be heard. Here are some of the sentences that were audible:—

Naval strength... limitation... whole world will be better... having rid... sole hope... consideration... make some sacrifice... I feel sure that not only would our effort create a lasting benefit... not only affect this country... upon the people of the world.

The King's speech, apparently, only lasted a few minutes, for very soon afterwards a voice with an American intonation came through. This was Mr. Stimson. Following this was a short address in French and then the broad Scottish speech of Britain's Prime Minister. The beginning of his speech was lost, but like the King's address some of it was audible. Here are a few extracts, which, however, do not convey very much:—

but I say that we feel we are... Chairman of the British delegation and therefore I suggest that we... The Technical Side.

In order that the general public might realise exactly what yesterday's experiment amounted to, the following explanation given by a local radio fan might be of assistance:—

"These words are being spoken in the House of Lords where there is a microphone directly connected to a short wave station which has a call sign of 6SW. It is being broadcasted from there on a wave length of 25 metres and being received directly in Hong Kong at the Observatory, the Post Office Building, and on the Peak. These three receivers feed direct, by land lines, to the broadcasting studio in the Post Office Building where the signals are amplified and transferred by landlines to the transmitter on the Peak.

The re-broadcasting of a short wave transmission for a huge distance always presents considerable difficulty and it is all the more difficult when the transmission in England is being made during daylight hours. The King's speech is being made just before noon, and you might have heard Big Ben chiming eleven just now.

The fact that 6SW. was received in Hong Kong at sufficient strength to justify re-broadcasting on the local wave length is a great credit to those behind the scenes. As was to be expected, fading was very noticeable, this difficulty being entirely outside the control of those responsible for the transmission or those working at the end."

It was also explained that at intervals there was oscillation obviously caused by local amateurs attempting to receive 6SW. direct.

LEGAL SEARCH OR PIRACY?

YANGTZE STEAMER FIRED ON.

PASSENGER KILLED AND QUARTERMASTER WOUNDED.

One of the most dastardly attacks by armed Chinese upon a Yangtze merchant-vessel in recent years took place last week, when alleged members of the Kiangsu Water Public Safety Force opened fire on the steamer Tuckwo with rifles, pistols and machine-guns, killing a Chinese passenger, whose body was later thrown overboard by the attackers, and seriously wounding a Chinese quartermaster.

The *Y.C. Daily News* says the attack was made at Kuan, a boat-station on the north bank of the river and on the Shanghai side of Chinkiang. Two launches approached the ship without halting it and suddenly opened fire from a distance of thirty yards. Boarding the ship with the avowed purpose of searching for two desperadoes and for a quantity of ammunition, the party left two hours later with a good quantity of smuggled opium which they found on board. Opium was the only reason for which they made this lawless onslaught, and a rival gang ashore kept on firing at them during the raid.

Foreign Passengers.

There were on board the average winter crowd of Chinese passengers, and two or three foreign passengers, including Mr. Eric Teichmann, Chinese Secretary of the British Legation at Peking and at present acting as secretary to Sir Miles Lampson, H.M. Minister. Sir Miles was himself to have travelled by the Tuckwo, but for some reason or other did not do so; he will, however, be able to hear from Mr. Teichmann, a first-hand account of this attack upon a defenceless ship. Mr. Teichmann's mastery of the Chinese language proved of great value in dealing with the pirate gang.

No Warning Given.

The onslaught occurred at 7.30 p.m., just as the Tuckwo was approaching the boat-station, having left Chinkiang not long before. The ship had slackened speed to dead slow, so that the boat from the shore could come alongside to put passengers on board and take others off without the ship actually stopping, when two launches approached, loaded with Chinese some in uniform and some in long gowns and felt hats.

They gave no hail to the ship, but at a distance of some thirty yards opened fire with all the weapons they had, rifles, Mauser pistols and machine-guns. Their aim covered the guard deck, the bullets striking the port side from midships to stern, and also the stern portion of the ship. Many shots were fired from aft of the ship, some going up the starboard side as far as a steel partition, and it was here that a Chinese passenger fell, shot through the neck.

Protective armour plate is no longer mounted all over the river vessels as it used to be, only one or two pieces now being left. With no speed on the ship and with no armour protection worth while nor a guard, there was nothing to be done but stop, and this Captain Colin Campbell did. He had rushed up to the bridge and taken over command from the Chief Officer, Mr. A. M. Jewell, as soon as the firing started.

Held Up by Six Ruffians.

Then the captain ordered the chief officer to go down below to the guard deck to see what all the trouble was about. No sooner had the Chief reached the guard deck than he was surrounded by six of the gang, all armed with Mauser pistols who prodded him with the muzzles of their pistols. He was absolutely at their mercy and unable to do anything at all until he saw the ship's assistant commander, whom he called over to interpret. All the rest of the gang had, by now climbed aboard over the guard rail and were spreading all over the ship.

Finally discovering that the gang wanted to make some sort of search, he led the two leaders, the gang's interpreter, and the second commander to the bridge. Here the leader of the gang explained that he had orders from the Kiangsu Government to detain the vessel and search it for two bad characters who were reported to be aboard, as well as for a quantity of ammunition.

The Captain saw that he was hopelessly outnumbered, and there was nothing to do but submit. Guards were posted all over the ship at strategic positions, with fingers ready on the triggers of their pistols and rifles.

Removal of Evidence.

During the discussion on the bridge the chief officer went below with medical supplies to help the second officer, Mr. W. T. Rochester, and the wounded quartermaster. He had been shot when a bullet passed through the wooden door of his cabin and went through a lung. He was found lying up against a bunk inside; this door was the only section of the long length of cabin wall that was not of metal.

Just as the chief had commenced to help with the bandaging—this was some ten minutes after the hold-up—another fusillade of shots occurred, this time from the shore. The chief officer had to duck below the guard rail and tried to get round to the other side of the ship, as bullets were whizzing unpleasantly close to his head. At the stern, however, he met one of the gang, who put a rifle to his shoulder and was on the point of shooting the officer, when he turned round and went back, this time at an upright double instead of a crawl.

Wounded Man Thrown Overboard?

The firing then ceased, as another of the gang had shouted from the bridge to the party ashore, saying that they would come ashore after they had completed their search and explain affairs. With no more shots coming over the second officer found it possible to remove the wounded quartermaster to a stateroom, despite the opposition of one or two of the band. It was later found that the Chinese passenger with the wound in his neck, who had been seen to fall by a young cook's boy, was missing, and there is no doubt but that he was thrown overboard by the party as the easiest way of avoiding incriminating evidence. Further, it is practically certain that the quartermaster would have been thrown overboard as well if the officers had not come to his assistance so rapidly.

Prompt Finding of Opium.

After talking over the matter for a few minutes with the assistance of Mr. Teichmann, the Captain and Chu Yu Lin came to an agreement that Mr. Teichmann, the chief officer and the gang's interpreter, should accompany the search party. Before starting on the search the chief officer asked Mr. Teichmann to request the gang not to shoot, and Mr. Teichmann got an assurance from Chu that there would be no shooting.

The search party did not seem to worry about bad characters or ammunition. They went straight to the forepeak, where they found some eight bags of opium, weighing 50 lb. each. They showed no hesitation but went immediately to the right place, and betrayed a remarkable familiarity with the whereabouts of the drug. Possibly it was their own opium, and they were saving it from the hands of rivals in Shanghai. Possibly they were "hijackers," taking opium belonging to another gang after having discovered all about it from an informer.

After this the party went through the Chinese passenger quarters, finding further small quantities of opium hidden in various places, and not ceasing until nearly 9 p.m., although their search was not by any means thorough. They knew the spots they wanted, and went to each of them in turn. No part of the saloon deck was searched, although guards were stationed there on as in other parts of the ship, preventing all movement of crew or passengers at the point of pistol or rifle.

Formal Document Drawn Up.

At the conclusion of the search Mr. Teichmann, Chu Yu Lin and the gang interpreter were accompanied to the Captain's cabin by one man from the gang, and he placed his rifle in a position ready for firing from the door of the cabin. In the cabin a statement was drawn up regarding the seizure of opium.

Then, at 9.15 p.m. the gang returned to the two launches and moved off. The launches had, during the proceedings, moved round to the starboard side of the ship and made fast, so as to be out of sight, and out of the line of fire of the men on shore. When all were aboard and the launches had cast off, all their lights were obscured.

Despite this their presence was betrayed by sparks from their funnels, and the men on shore realized that they had been cheated. Whether those on the bank were a rival gang or whether they were Government troops or police, or who any of them at all were nobody knows.

Shots From the Shore.

Seeing that the launches were moving off, the men on shore promptly opened fire again. Firing, incidentally, had occurred off and on during the whole proceedings, but it now became heavy. Shots passed over the ship and the officers and crew, who felt that everything was over, hurriedly took cover. The fire was returned from the launches, and then they passed out of range.

Then there was peace again on board after two hours of anxiety. Two or three minutes later, strange to relate, the boat from Kuan came alongside the Tuckwo and the passengers came aboard or left the ship just as if nothing had happened. Nor did the incoming or outgoing passengers show any signs of the

just lifted it to depart from Shanghai, when the boat most unexpectedly came alongside.

Signal to H.M.S. Stormcloud.

Next morning the Tuckwo passed H.M.S. Stormcloud, destroyer, near Kiushan Light, and signalled for a doctor. Unfortunately the Stormcloud does not carry a doctor, so the Tuckwo hoisted a message giving short details of what had occurred and asking that a wireless message be sent to Shanghai. On arrival there a doctor was waiting on the wharf ready to tend to the wounded quartermaster, who had exhibited the greatest fortitude since being wounded. Customs officers and members of the Shanghai Municipal Police were also on the spot, and extra police were on duty along the waterfront, in view of the recent hold-up of the opium gang. The Tuckwo is now lying at Kuan's wharf with other ships of the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s fleet.

Mr. Teichmann's Assistance.

During the whole affair the officers of the deck and the engine room acted with commendable presence of mind under most trying circumstances, and Mr. Teichmann rendered invaluable assistance through his extensive knowledge of Chinese Officers of the ship are: Captain Colin Campbell, Chief Officer A. M. Jewell, 2nd Officer W. T. Rochester, Chief Engineer G. Russell, 2nd Engineer J. J. O'Callaghan, 3rd Engineer G. Stafeluck and 4th Engineer J. Powles. There was no 3rd Officer present, as Mr. F. A. Maxwell had the trip off.

Two curious implements were left behind by the gang. They are each iron rods, some three feet long, with one end looped round elliptically to form a handle. The other end is pointed, with a barb similar to that of a fish-hook two or three inches long; the rods are half an inch thick.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 11 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

DEATH FOR UNLOADING! SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TWO CHINESE.

The Kowloon Magistrate had two men before him on a charge of using threats with the view of preventing a vegetable dealer and others from unloading cargo from a junk. A station cooler of the Kowloon Fire Brigade was also before his Worship on a charge of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, jr., was for the defence. Det.-Sgt. Fitches told the Magistrate that the complainant's wife had been asked to join an unlawful society, and later the man's brother was assaulted. When the complainant was about to unload a cargo of vegetables, the first and second defendants threatened that the junk-master or any other person who unloaded the cargo would be killed. Complainant went to report this to the police, but on returning to the spot found that the two defendants, with the master of the junk, had gone to a tea-house.

The detectives made a search and arrested the first two men in the presence of a large crowd. It was at this stage that the third defendant interfered, and he was also arrested. After the men were arrested the junk-master was approached and warned not to give evidence against the first two defendants. For this reason the man was anxious to leave the Colony. The case was adjourned.

DEATH OF CHINESE PASTOR.

THE REV. WOO YEE BEW.

The death is announced of the Rev. Woo Yee Bew, which took place at 57, Cheung On Street, Kowloon City, the residence of his son, Dr. Paul S. Woo, yesterday.

The deceased, who was 69 years of age, returned from Honolulu about two months ago on vacation. He was Minister of St. Elizabeth Church, Honolulu, where he was very well-known. The late Mr. Woo went to Honolulu about 50 years ago, and was the founder of several Protestant churches. He last visited this Colony about 12 years ago.

He leaves a widow and 11 children—eight in Honolulu and three in Hong Kong. The funeral takes place this afternoon at the Chinese Cemetery, Pokfulam, leaving the Pottinger Street Wharf at 2 p.m.



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Money and Markets

THE METAL MARKETS.

LONDON REVIEW.

Messrs. Rudolf Wolff & Co. send us the following report from London dated December 20:-

Markets have been irregular and present no fresh feature of outstanding interest, prices at the close showing little important change as compared with our last report.

TIN.

Tin has been irregular; the market opened strong, three months advancing on Monday to 210.10, but since then weakness has supervened, the whole of the improvement has been lost, and prices show a decline of 2.15 to 2.65 as compared with our last report. Sales in the East during the week amounted to 1,800 tons; shipments thence up to the 16th instant were 6,000 tons, and for the month are still estimated at 10,000 tons. Premiums on Straits and Banca are quoted at 22.10 and 21.10 (nom.) respectively. Demand on the part of consumers in this country and on the Continent has been quiet, and less activity has obtained in America. The course of prices during the week affords evidence that, under the present circumstances of supply and demand, the market needs to be supported if decline is to be prevented, or even the current level is to be maintained. The earlier advance must be attributed to buying of an influential character, but with support withdrawn the market was subjected to selling and liquidation, influenced by the weakness of the fundamental position and by the uncertainty which surrounded the schemes for regulating output which, to judge by statements made at recent meetings of companies intimately connected with the tin industry, have not so far been received with that unanimity necessary to effective co-operation. The outlook under these circumstances is indefinite, and movements are likely to be irregular.

Options:—Double £14, Single £7. Cash:—£100 (opening), £101.5 (nom.), (highest), £180 (lowest), £180 (closing). Three months:—£103.10 (opening), £104.10 (highest), £183.2.6 (lowest), £183.2.6 (closing). Turnover for the week 5,275 tons.

COPPER.

Copper has ruled easier, the price showing a decline of 10/- to 12/6 as compared with our last report. The market presents no material change and no fresh feature of importance has presented itself. With electrolytic maintained at the present high level, there is no confidence in the future, and consumers are content to satisfy only their urgent requirements in the belief that sooner or later a substantial reduction will have to be made, and a price level reached which will attract buyers and stimulate a better demand for copper products which has suffered recently from the unnecessarily high prices prevailing.

Options:—Double £2, Single £2. Cash:—£28.5 (opening), £28.5 (highest), £28 (nom.), (lowest), £28.10 (closing). Three months:—£28 (opening), £28.2.6 (highest), £28.2.6 (lowest), £28.10 (closing).

LEAD.

Turnover for the week 3,105 tons. Lead has been quiet and the price, latterly hardening, shows an advance of 7/6d. for December, whilst March remains unchanged as compared with last Friday, whereby a backwardation of 3/- has been established as against a contango of 3/6d. last week. The sudden and unexpected premium for December is explained by the fact that a steamer carrying about 3,000 tons of Mexican Lead has been unduly delayed, and will not, as had been expected, arrive in time to fulfil December contracts. The slightly firmer appearance of the market must be ascribed to the favourable influence of the Association, for demand on the part of consumers both in this country and on the Continent has been quiet, and is likely to remain so at this season of the year.

Options:—Double £1.10, Single 15/- December:—£21.7.6 (opening), £21.15 (highest), £21.7.6 (lowest), £21.15 (closing). January:—£21.8.9 (opening), £21.10 (highest), £21.8.9 (lowest), £21.10 (closing). February:—£21.10 (opening), £21.11.3 (highest), £21.10 (lowest), £21.10 (closing). March:—£21.10 (opening), £21.11.3 (highest), £21.10 (lowest), £21.10 (closing). Turnover for the week 1,650 tons.

SPELTER.

Spelter has been steady, but the best prices have not been maintained and the market remains practically unchanged as compared with our last report. The slightly better appearance of the market must be ascribed more to reserve on the part of sellers who no doubt feel that the comparatively low price is not attractive and offers little prospect of further important decline, rather than to any increased demand on the part of consumers which in this country remains dull and which, as

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15. Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at \$4.86 1/2 compared to \$4.86 1/2 yesterday. U.S. bar silver closed at 48 1/2 compared to 48 1/2 yesterday. The price of domestic copper remained unchanged at 18 cents a pound.

Rubber.

The rubber market closed firm and somewhat lower with the following quotations:—

Month	Jan. 14	Jan. 15
January	14.50	14.50
February	14.70	14.60
March	14.90	14.80
April	15.10	15.00
May	15.30	15.20
June	15.50	15.40
July	15.70	15.60
August	15.90	15.80
September	16.10	16.00
October	16.30	16.20
November	16.50	16.40
December	16.70	16.60

Wheat.

Wheat (Chicago) No. 520 hard which is accepted as par closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	Jan. 14	Jan. 15
January	1.25 1/2	1.24
February	1.25 1/2	1.25
March	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
April	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
May	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
June	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
July	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
August	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
September	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
October	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
November	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2
December	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2

Cotton.

The cotton market (Chicago) closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	Jan. 14	Jan. 15
January	17.45	17.45
February	17.30	17.23
March	17.41	17.37
April	17.59	17.55
May	17.71	17.71
June	17.70	17.69
July	17.70	17.69
August	17.70	17.69
September	17.70	17.69
October	17.70	17.69
November	17.70	17.69
December	17.70	17.69

Sugar.

The sugar market closed lower with the following quotations:—

Month	Jan. 14	Jan. 15
January	19.200	22.500
February	19.200	22.500
March	19.200	22.500
April	19.200	22.500
May	19.200	22.500
June	19.200	22.500
July	19.200	22.500
August	19.200	22.500
September	19.200	22.500
October	19.200	22.500
November	19.200	22.500
December	19.200	22.500

Options:—Double £14, Single £7. Cash:—£100 (opening), £101.5 (nom.), (highest), £180 (lowest), £180 (closing). Three months:—£103.10 (opening), £104.10 (highest), £183.2.6 (lowest), £183.2.6 (closing). Turnover for the week 5,275 tons.

Options:—Double £2, Single £2. Cash:—£28.5 (opening), £28.5 (highest), £28 (nom.), (lowest), £28.10 (closing). Three months:—£28 (opening), £28.2.6 (highest), £28.2.6 (lowest), £28.10 (closing).

Options:—Double £2, Single £2. Cash:—£28.5 (opening), £28.5 (highest), £28 (nom.), (lowest), £28.10 (closing). Three months:—£28 (opening), £28.2.6 (highest), £28.2.6 (lowest), £28.10 (closing).

Options:—Double £2, Single £2. Cash:—£28.5 (opening), £28.5 (highest), £28 (nom.), (lowest), £28.10 (closing). Three months:—£28 (opening), £28.2.6 (highest), £28.2.6 (lowest), £28.10 (closing).

Options:—Double £2, Single £2. Cash:—£28.5 (opening), £28.5 (highest), £28 (nom.), (lowest), £28.10 (closing). Three months:—£28 (opening), £28.2.6 (highest), £28.2.6 (lowest), £28.10 (closing).

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CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The exchange rate for Hong Kong currency has dropped considerably. On Monday, the rate was \$1.23 Canton for \$1 Hong Kong.

Due to the cold spell, the growth of mulberry trees has been hindered, and in consequence the price of leaves has risen sharply.

Large quantities of firewood, estimated at over 6,000,000 catties, have been recently imported into the city, causing a drop in prices.

The cotton yarn market remains quiet, as demand has fallen off. Prices, however, remain steady, as quotations in Shanghai are high.

Edible marine products are in brisk demand with the approach of the Chinese New Year, but compared with average seasons the market shows a decline.

A notification has been issued by the Canton financial authorities warning those who refuse to accept old silver coins that they are liable to penalty. At present, old coins are accepted at nearly all shops.

In view of the declining silk industry, the Silk Experts' Association has established a school in Shuntak, the silk centre of the Province, to teach new methods. No fees are charged but students must pass the matriculation examination.

The silk market, which has been dead for the past few months, has still not revived and prices remain low. During the first half of the present month only 628 bales were exported, showing a considerable decrease on the average shipment. The market will remain inactive until after the Chinese New Year. On Monday some 100 bales were sold at low prices. The quotations for No. 13/15 were H.K. \$1.190 per picul and H.K. \$1.080 for No. 13/15 Fine X.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 13. Market steady. Business done 1,452,580 shares.

Stock	Jan. 13	Jan. 12
Allied Chemical & Dye...	260 1/2	260
Allied Power & Light...	384 3/4	384
American Can...	122 1/2	122
American Rolling Mill...	85 1/2	85
American Smelting...	75 1/2	75
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	212 1/2	212
American Tobacco "B"	202 1/2	202
American Waterworks...	92 1/2	92
Armstrong Copper...	74 1/2	74
Atlantic Refining...	38 1/2	38
Baltimore & Ohio...	112 1/2	112
Bethlehem Steel...	30 1/2	30
Calumet & Hecla...	192 1/2	192
Canadian Pacific Railway...	66 1/2	66
Chesapeake Corporation...	84 1/2	84
Chicago Northwestern...	116 1/2	116
Chicago Rock Island...	30 1/2	30
Chrysler...	102 1/2	102
Citizens Service, Comm.	74 1/2	74
Columbia Gas & Electric...	27 1/2	27
Columbia Graphophone...	20 1/2	20
Commercial Solvents...	101 1/2	101
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	22 1/2	22
Continental Oil...	91 1/2	91
Corn Products...	7 1/2	7
Coty, Incorporated...	304 3/4	304
Curtis Wright Company...	114 1/2	114
Du Pont de Nemours...	174 1/2	174
Eastman Kodak Company...	82 1/2	82
Electric Bond & Share...	57 1/2	57
Erie Railway...	24 1/2	24
Exxon...	24 1/2	24
General Electric...	46 1/2	46
General Food...	39 1/2	39
General Motors...	90 1/2	90
General Railway Signal...	42 1/2	42
Goodrich Rubber...	43 1/2	43
Goodman Tire & Rubber...	55 1/2	55
Granite...	55 1/2	55
Grant Northern Certificates...	354 3/4	354
Haystack...	354 3/4	354
International Cement...	8 1/2	8
International Comb. Eng.	354 3/4	354
International Harvester...	354 3/4	354
International Nickel...	354 3/4	354
International Paper Co.	354 3/4	354
International Prod. Com.	354 3/4	354
International Tel. & Tel.	354 3/4	354
Johns Manville...	127 1/2	127
Kennecott Copper...	69 1/2	69
Lambert Company...	69 1/2	69
Lehigh Valley...	69 1/2	69
Liggett & Myers "B"	97 1/2	97
Madison Square Garden...	80 1/2	80
Mason Pacific (Com.)...	48 1/2	48
Montgomery Ward...	80 1/2	80
Nevada Consolidated Copper...	160 1/2	160
New York Central...	77 1/2	77
Norfolk & Western Railway...	77 1/2	77
Pacific Lighting...	10 1/2	10
Packard Motor Car...	61 1/2	61
Paramount Famous Lasky...	74 1/2	74
Pennsylvania Railroad...	131 1/2	131
Petroleum Corporation...	84 1/2	84
Phillips Petroleum...	41 1/2	41
Public Service of N. J.	363 1/2	363
Radio Corporation...	124 1/2	124
Raybestos...	49 1/2	49
Reading Railway...	49 1/2	49
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	23 1/2	23
Sears Roebuck...	23 1/2	23
Shell Union...	90 1/2	90
Simmons Company...	67 1/2	67
Southern California Edison...	120 1/2	120
Southern Pacific Railway...	114 1/2	114
Standard Gas & Electric...	55 1/2	55
Standard Oil of New Jersey...	55 1/2	55
Standard Oil of New York...	55 1/2	55
Texas Corporation...	55 1/2	55
Texas Gulf Sulphur...	55 1/2	55
Times Roller Bearing...	76 1/2	76
Trust America...	43 1/2	43
Union Carbide & Carbon...	80 1/2	80
Union Pacific Railway...	317 1/2	317
United Aircraft & Transport...	40 1/2	40
United Dry Goods...	84 1/2	84
U.S. Leather "A"	101 1/2	101
U.S. Steel...	169 1/2	169
U.S. Steel...	169 1/2	169
Vanadium...	62 1/2	62
Washington & N. Com.	144 1/2	144

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.

Banks.

H.K. Banks ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310

Chartered Banks ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310

Bank of East Asia ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310 ... \$1.310

Insurance.

Canton Ins. ... \$715 ... \$715 ... \$715 ... \$715

Underwriters ... \$1.65 ... \$1.65 ... \$1.65 ... \$1.65

North China ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375

Union Ins. ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375

Yangtze Ins. ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375

China Fires ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375

H.K. Fires ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375 ... \$375

Shipping.

Douglas ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34

Steamboats ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34

Indos (pref.) ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34

Do. (def.) ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34

Shell Transports ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34

Water-Boats ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34 ... \$34

Mining.

Benquets ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47

Kailans ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47

Langkots (comb.) ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47

Do. (single) ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47

Explorations ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47

Shanghai Loans ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47

Rauhs ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47

Tronoh Mines ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47 ... \$47

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H.K. & S. Wharves ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144

Providence ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144

H.K. Docks ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144

Shanghai Docks ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144

New Engineering ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144

Hongkew ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144 ... \$144

"GOTHIC ART."INTERESTING LECTURE BY
FATHER FINN, S.J.

Father Finn, S.J., gave a most interesting lecture at the Helena May Institute yesterday on Gothic Art, illustrating his discourse with some excellent slides. He began by pointing out that the term "Gothic" was in its origins one of contempt, and went on by means of words and pictures to show how, in its connection with art, it became one of honour.

The lecturer showed first a selection of slides to illustrate the art of Medieval Europe, the "Dark Ages" which saw the flowering of the spiritual genius of the Northern countries. The name "Gothic" is really a tribute from the classical South of the Renaissance to the peculiarly imaginative, living, daring art of the North. So Italy of the Renaissance spoke of the "barbarians and Goths" when it would show its disdain for the Latin of the School of Paris, even though that Latin was preparing the vigour, precision and penetration of a new age. We can afford to forget the implied contempt and take the name as standing for the artistic product of a time when Europe was unified by a common tradition and customs built up or building under the influence of Church, Feudalism and University.

It is gradually being recognised that the Renaissance was in its most obvious features a set-back for the countries that had won their way to self-expression and that it brought a vast expenditure of energy in the adoption of a Latin culture, artificial North of the Alps if not so alien to the South. Looking at history in its wider aspects as embracing art and philosophy, we can set the "Gothic" period of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries in the Northern Lands to balance the Periclean Age of Greece.

The Spell of Gothic Art.

In Gothic Art architecture stands supreme. It is a most difficult art because of its practical end and its work-a-day materials. In consequence it tends to lose itself in dull mechanical repetition, but in the medieval period it rose to its highest achievements of expression and flung its spell over almost every other form of aesthetic interpretation. The Age was proud of its architecture. The decoration and forms originated in that branch of the arts were used by all manner of artists and craftsmen sculpture was always wedded to an architectural setting, painting or even manuscript illumination sought the same inspiration and confined itself within its space, devised architecturally; metal-work, ivory, furniture, textiles followed the same fashion. Nor was it without good reason: for the world has never seen a style of equal resourcefulness, daring, power over simple materials (wood and stone), imagination, variety and the beauty that suggests the mind and the spirit.



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Music and Material.

It has been pointed out that in a Gothic building as compared with one of Classical style, there might be one-half of the material but costing five or even ten times the amount of labour, and hence the enormous gain in expression of the human spirit. Gothic architecture has been called "frozen music," but "frozen" is repellent and I should prefer "music materialized" or, if one could say it, "material musicized." Like music, it can be plotted, its symmetry of plan can be plotted, and yet there results the miracle of "two notes and not a third—but a star." We may study the origin and function of pointed arch, of ribbed vaulting and flying buttress, measure out the triple elements of arcade, triforium and clerestory, or the relations of bays in nave and aisle, try to realise how the forms are meant to sustain the struggle with strain and thrust, or wondering probe the planning that would reproduce a thorn-crowned Christ on the cross but, as in music, there remains in the great masterpieces a power and charm beyond the reach of calculation. It was that quality that carried the forms of architecture conquering abroad.

"Storied Windows Richly Dight."

Milton seized on far more vital elements in Gothic with his—
"—love the high embowed roof
With antique pillars massy
proof."

And storied windows richly
dight—
than the Romantics did with their choice of Gothic ruins by the cold moonlight. There was colour, as there was life, in these piles. The very stones were alive with strain, and colour streamed in on them through windows stained with "hues romantic" while all about the statues of saint and patriarch gleamed with tints added by the brush.

Gothic statuary appeals to us now by its delicacy, grace, life, spirituality, by its surprising range from hieratic severity to roguish humour. Eyes accustomed to the art of Greece miss that perfection of physical beauty, but they learn to find the new element of an inward life and personal expression.

Gothic Painting.

Gothic painting may in its highest achievements be represented by the Van Eycks, Stefan Lochner, and some of the Siense. Giotto is too individual to deal with him as a mere incident in this quick summary, though he illustrates the trend to personal expression. In the others, we find the echo of the chivalry of the age—there is the Virgin of purity yet of a mother's love, and there is the "very paragon of gentleness," much of the work reminds us of Chaucer's.

Embroidered was he as it were a meed
All full of fresh flowers, white and reede;
He was as fresh as is the month of May."

Many problems of painting were involved in these works, yet there are people who find greater joy in them than in the technically superior work of greater names. A miniature from a manuscript can be a jewel-concentration of the brightest light and brightest hopes of the art.

A short lecture cannot do justice to this period of achievement. It is hard to be obliged to make a selection even among the best known of the masterpieces. It should be studied long and lovingly from all its sides and traced from land to land, from age to age—that one may be ready for the profusion which will lead the knowing one to find the Gothic spirit reviving phoenix-like in the Renaissance. Gothic, the real Gothic, may still remain a dream to the general.

NEW YORK SILK.**STOCKS INCREASING.**

Messrs. Penreath & Co. inform us that yesterday they received the following telegram from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, dated the 20th instant:—"New York cables raw silk stocks increasing."

**THE CROWN CASE
AGAINST HATRY.**ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S
OPENING.**HUGE DEFICITS ALLEGED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Jan. 20.
The trial opened at the Old Bailey to-day of Clarence Hatry, Edmund Daniels, Albert Edward Tabor, and John Graham Goodfellow Dixon, on serious charges of fraud involving millions of pounds in connexion with what were known as the Hatry group of companies.

The case is being heard before Mr. Justice Aveling. All defendants pleading not guilty.

The jury includes two women. Sir William Jowitt, K.C., M.P., the Attorney-General, in opening the prosecution, referred to the accused as the Directors of the Austin Friars Trust, whose liabilities totalled approximately £16,000,000 and whose assets amounted to £4,000,000.

The history of this case, he said, was mainly the history of a desperate struggle by the Austin Friars Trust and these four men to recover a sum of £1,500,000 which was used with the intention of using it for the purchase of steel, but which was used for other purposes.

In trying to get out of the difficulty, the accused had got deeper and deeper into trouble. Mr. Jowitt announced that the remaining Director of the Trust, Mr. John Gialdini, an Italian, recently went to Italy. Unfortunately, he could not be extradited under the 1873 Extradition Treaty.

Lending counsel engaged in the case are the Attorney-General, Sir Wm. Jowitt, K.C., for the Crown, Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C. (for Hatry), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C. (for Daniels), Mr. Cecil Whitley, K.C. (for Dixon) and Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C. (for Tabor).

**WHAT DEFENDANTS HAVE
TO ANSWER.**

In the latter stages of the Magisterial proceedings at the Guildhall Mr. H. D. Roome, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, announced several new charges against the defendants, Clarence Charles Hatry, Edmund Daniels, Albert Edward Tabor and John Graham Goodfellow Dixon, of having obtained £1,500,000 by false pretences with intent to defraud.

The four specific charges made by Mr. Roome were:

(1) On February 17, 1929, obtaining from Wilfred de Selincourt, by cheque, £200,000;

(2) On March 1, 1929, cheque from the Westminster Bank, £400,000;

(3) On April 10, 1929, from Messrs. Kleinwort, Sons and Co., Ltd., £200,000;

(4) On April 10, 1929, from M. Sannul and Co., Ltd., £500,000.

Hatry and his associates were first charged with conspiring between July 1 and September 30 to obtain £2,000,000 by false pretences. On November 29 they were further charged with obtaining money and securities to the amount of just over £400,000 by false pretences.

Mr. Roome, announcing the charges, said: "I now pass to another branch of the case in connection with a company known as Iron Industries, Ltd."

"Iron Industries, Ltd., was incorporated last January with a nominal capital of £350,000 in 21 ordinary shares. The registered office was Pinners Hall. There were three directors appointed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, Dawson, Morgan, and Scott, each holding £100 shares. The secretary was Mr. Bland, the nominee of Secretarial Services, Ltd., one of the Hatry companies, and all three directors were nominees of Hatry."

Worthless Shares.

Austin Friars Trust, Ltd., applied for 500,000 shares. They were paid for by a cheque for £500,000 drawn by Austin Friars Trust. On the same day £248,000 was returned to Austin Friars Trust.

"The transaction by which the shares purported to be paid for was a mere book-keeping transaction. It was not a bona fide transaction and was not sanctioned by the directors of Iron Industries. It merely provided Austin Friars Trust with 500,000 worthless shares which Hatry pretended were valuable and used for negotiating loans."

"The Westminster Bank, the bankers of Iron Industries, lent £200,000 to Austin Friars Trust on the security of 400,000 Iron Industries shares."

"Steps were then taken by the defendants to increase the share capital of Iron Industries, Limited. 'Dixon instructed Bland to write to the three directors, asking them if they were agreeable to sign minutes purporting to authorise a board meeting to take place to authorise it, but the minute book records a meeting as having taken place on February 6, when, it is

stated, there were present Mr. Ben Dawson, Mr. W. D. Morgan, Mr. J. G. Scott, Mr. Walkyier, Mr. J. G. Scott, and Mr. Bland. 'It was resolved that authorised capital be increased to £750,000 by the creation of 100,000 shares.

Fictitious Meeting Alleged.

"The whole of that minute," commented Mr. Roome, "is false. No such meeting ever took place. This alleged increase was unauthorised and illegal. In spite of that, Austin Friars Trust, Ltd., got what they wanted. They paid a cheque for £203,000 to Iron Industries, Ltd., of which sum £203,000 was returned on the same day—another book-keeping transaction—and in return Austin Friars Trust were allotted 203,000 shares of £1 each."

"Mr. Hatry a week before his company, Austin Friars Trust, Ltd., had even purported to acquire the shares, had arranged for their disposal."

"He called upon Mr. Wilfred de Selincourt and said: 'I am raising money for the purpose of merging various businesses in the steel industry, and should like your support. I can offer you 200,000 Iron Industries shares, which are worth 2s. each, and what is more I will offer you 8,000 shares for your fee.'"

"Mr. de Selincourt agreed to lend £200,000 until April 20. 'On February 7, Daniels wrote Mr. de Selincourt acknowledging receipt of £200,000, and signed the letter as assistant managing director. On the same date Hatry wrote, in consideration of your lending to Austin Friars Trust, Ltd., the sum of £200,000. I personally and unconditionally guarantee payment of the said £200,000 on or before April 20."

Letters of Allotment.

"Hatry signed his name over a sixpenny stamp. Mr. de Selincourt was accordingly given letters of allotment for 203,000 shares. He subsequently agreed to extend the loan to July 20, and again to September 20, and each time Hatry extended his personal guarantee."

"A further £1,000 stamp duty on the increased capital was paid to Somerset House, after which Iron Industries had to their credit at the bank £1,500."

"After this the defendants dropped all pretence of regularity and embarked on reckless frauds in connection with Iron Industries, Ltd."

"Towards the end of February Dixon informed Mr. Bland that it was proposed to increase the capital by a further £1,500,000, that is up to £2,250,000, and on February 27, in the minutes book, there is another bogus minute purporting to record a resolution of the board that the capital of the company be increased to £2,250,000."

**INDIA'S EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL.**FIRM REMINDER TO
MR. PATEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New Delhi, Jan. 20.

Following an emergency meeting of the Executive Council, the Government of India has issued a statement claiming that it is directly responsible for the protection of the Assembly and visitors to the Assembly, and that the President's power in regulating the admission of visitors in no way replaces the Government responsibility in that connection. The President's action in passing orders in this connection exceeded his legal powers and the possibility of a motion of censure is being discussed.

There are indications that if it eventuates, Nationalist and Independent will back Mr. Patel, even to the extent of resigning their membership as a protest. While the Centre of Muslims and Europeans support the Government, it is apprehended that the situation will adversely affect the prospects of a round table conference.

**THE LOS ANGELES AIR
DISASTER.**

CRASH IN THICK FOG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Los Angeles, Jan. 20.

That the sixteen occupants met their deaths in particularly distressing circumstances is revealed by the latest details of the terrible plane disaster at Ocean Side, California, this morning.

The plane contained fourteen passengers and two pilots and was on its way to Los Angeles from Aguacaliente, Mexico, most of the passengers having paid a week-end visit.

The crash occurred after the machine, a giant triple-engine Ford, had been fighting for a long time a thick fog, which had forced all aerial traffic dangerously low.

After the crash, when police and others rushed to the scene of the catastrophe, they found only a pile of red-hot metal, with the great cabin roaring furnace.

The spectators were helpless to assist, and it is evident that none of the occupants had the slightest chance of escape. Apparently the pilot did not realise that he was so near the ground and that when he decided that the plane was in danger, he tried to turn back to San Diego, the left wing struck the side of the hill, the plane immediately bursting in flames.

Telegrams in Brief.

A Reuter message from Rome states that the airman Donati has broken two records, namely a distance and a duration flight in a light aeroplane, by flying 1,750 miles in closed circuit in 29 hours.

The Airmen Weiss and Griot arrived at Aboukir on Sunday and continued their eastward flight early on Monday.

The Air Ministry announces that Wing-Commander Colmore has been appointed Director of Airship Development.

The President-Elect of Mexico, Senator Ortiz Rubio, has returned from the United States, where he has been engaged in some important unofficial discussions.

A further petition for the appointment of a Receiver in Equity for the Fox Film Corporation has been lodged in the United States District Court. The new petitioner alleges among other things that Mr. William Fox used the Corporation funds for speculation in Wall Street, and that he bought a number of English theatres for £810,000,000 without seeing them.

It is officially announced that the United States War Department contemplates the amendment of the Army Regulations so as to make any violation of the National Prohibition Laws a military offence.

**REPARATION CONFERENCE
CLOSES.**"LIQUIDATING" THE GREAT
WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HAGUE, Jan. 20.

The Second Reparation Conference has at last come to an end, and it may be held that the War has at last been liquidated, and the political aspect of reparations removed.

The Protocol was signed to-day after ceaseless discussions since yesterday morning. None of the delegates of the smaller Powers were able to go to bed at any time during the night.

It was after more than twenty-four hours in continuous session, that the special committee appointed to deal with non-German reparation problems, have finally reached a settlement regarding the payments to be made by Austria and Hungary.

Hungary agreed to pay her creditors thirteen and a half million gold crowns annually, after 1934 and until 1966.

Austria agrees to pay one million annually during the same period.

From now on, Hungary will be released from the financial control of the League of Nations.

Apparently, the delegates, both hungry and sleepy, were well satisfied with the result of their long deliberations.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND
OPIUM.**PRESIDENT OF ADVISORY
COMMITTEE CHOSEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Jan. 20.

The Advisory Committee of the League of Nations dealing with the opium traffic has elected Heer Van Wetum, of Holland, as its President, and to-day began consideration of the steps taken to cope with the illicit traffic in drugs.

Russel Pasha, of the Egyptian Police President of the International Detective Police, will participate in the discussions.

It will be recalled that before he departed from Egypt, Russel Pasha made serious allegations against a big Swiss firm, stating that it was known to have produced two and a half times the world's legitimate requirements in the course of a year.

PRINCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.CORDIAL MEETING WITH
GENERAL HERTZOG.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

The Earl of Athlone to-day introduced General Hertzog, the Premier, who, shook hands with the Prince and bade him welcome to the shores of South Africa. The whole route from the docks to Government House was thronged with cheering crowds.

Changes have been made in the arrangements for the tour of the Prince of Wales in Rhodesia, owing to the uncertain weather. He will now leave Capetown on January 27 and arrive at Johannesburg the following day. He will leave again on February 1, arriving at Bulawayo on February 3 and at Beira on February 5. Beira will be the last stop on the tour for Mombasa. The Prince played golf this afternoon on the Royal Cape Course at Winberg.

**SAILINGS****Weekly Trans-Pacific Service**

To San Francisco and Los Angeles
The *Sunshine Belt* via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pres. McKinley, Tues., Jan. 23
Pres. Grant, Tues., Feb. 11
Pres. Cleveland, Tues., Feb. 25

To Seattle and Victoria
The *Short, Straight Route to America*
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pres. Jefferson, Tues., Feb. 4
Pres. Lincoln, Tues., Feb. 18
Pres. Madison, Tues., Mar. 4

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
Pres. Adams, Sun., Jan. 20, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison, Sun., Feb. 9, 8 a.m.
Pres. Johnson, Sun., Feb. 23, 8 a.m.
Pres. Fillmore, Sun., Mar. 9, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jefferson, Jan. 23, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant, Feb. 1, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Feb. 11, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland, Feb. 18, 6 p.m.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINEAND
AMERICAN MAIL LINE
CANTON BRANCH—4, SHA KSI STREET.**HORRIBLE MESSAGE TO
A CHINESE.**BABY'S HAND SENT WITH
THREATENING LETTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The hand of a baby and two pistol bullets with a threatening letter demanding \$20,000 was sent to a Chinese resident of the French Concession, Shanghai, last week.

The demand has decreased, says the *N. C. Daily News*, as some time before the sum asked by the same gang was \$50,000, but they have now become a little more blood-thirsty and have adopted melodramatic effects.

It was ten months ago that the first threatening letter was received by this Chinese gentleman, and he refused to reply to it. Nothing happened, and he ceased from worrying.

Then last week he received a telephone call from somebody whose voice he did not recognize. The voice asked if he had received a present, and upon a negative reply being given, went on to tell him just where it was hidden. Shortly after the spot was found, and the "present" was there.

It was a biscuit tin, in which was found the hand of a baby. Accompanying the tin was an envelope containing two pistol bullets and a letter. The letter demanded \$20,000, and instructed the recipient to write on his door the Chinese character "fear" meaning "fear."

If he agreed to pay the sum, if he did not intend to pay, he was to write the character "die," indicating "earth," in which case, he would meet the same fate as that of the baby.

The French police are now busily engaged on the case.

TRUSTS IN AMERICA.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has given a judgment declaring that fifty-two oil companies are guilty of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in pooling certain oil-cracking patents.

The judgment enjoins them permanently from further violations of the law, and declares that all agreements between the companies with regard to patents and royalties are to be regarded as null and void.

The case will now be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

Paris 123.92
New York 4.80 5/32
Brussels 34.955
Geneva 25.195
Amsterdam 12.114
Milan 92.90
Berlin 20.37
Stockholm 18.135
Copenhagen 18.193
Oslo 18.215
Vienna 24.62
Prague 16.44
Helsingfors 37.005
Madrid 108.25
Lisbon 37.005
Athens 37.005
Bucharest 818
Rio 51.15/32
Buenos Aires 444
Bombay 1/8 15/16
Shanghai 2/02
Yokohama 2/03 1/16
Silver (spot) 21.1/16
Silver (forward) 20.3/16

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SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.]**"MIRZAPORE"**

Carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 22nd JANUARY, 1930, at 4 p.m., taking cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamers proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office and 6 p.m. the Day before Sailing. The Contents and Values of all Packages must be declared.

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**THE TIME FOR
BLANKETS.**

IS HERE, BUT WHAT SHALL
BE DONE FOR THOSE WHO
CANNOT AFFORD THEM?

**MEMBERS of the Committee at
test at the Society's Room,
CITY HALL, EVERY MONDAY and
THURSDAY, at 10.30 to receive
GIFTS of BLANKETS, Part-worn
Clothing, etc.****HONG KONG BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY.**

(EST. 1829.) [8348]

PEACE IN OUR TIME.MR. BALDWIN ON BRITAIN'S
DUTY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative ex-Premier, speaking at his installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University to-day, said it might well be that in the future, near or distant, the changes that had taken place within the British Empire overseas, would most affect the world.

Our great Dominions had become autonomous. They were, in every respect, equal partners with the Mother Country, the link being the Crown and not Parliament.

British India was making her first steps on the road which in the fulness of time was to lead her to self-government.

We found ourselves to-day in a world where the most civilised nations ardently desired peace. They had endeavoured, not without success, to bind nations into a League.

In that League were included all the component parts of the British Empire, and that Empire represented a League of Nations of their own, which kept peace over a quarter of the globe itself and amongst a quarter of its inhabitants.

On us, declared Mr. Baldwin, lies a responsibility greater than has been laid on any other country, for we have not only to learn to govern ourselves, but to show many other nations from us in language, custom and tradition how to apply our methods of self-government to their own people.

STARA. CARPI
presents**THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA****TO-NIGHT
CARMEN****TO-MORROW
IL TROVATORE**FRIDAY, JAN. 24TH
LUCIA di LAMMERMOORSATURDAY, JAN. 25TH
LA TRAVIATA

MILANO ALBA

Booking at Moutrie's and Star. Prices: \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 23.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.

AMOI.

Chengtu, B. & S., Jan. 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Huiyang, Douglas, Jan. 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 24.
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 6.
Antung, B. & S., Feb. 8.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Tjialak, J.C.J.L., Feb. 16.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Feb. 20.

ANTWERP.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 28.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Nellore, E. & A., Jan. 31.
Changte, B. & S., Feb. 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

BALTO PORTS.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

BALTIMORE.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.

BANGKOK.

Hellas, Thoresen, Jan. 26.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Jan. 26.
Helios, Thoresen, Feb. 2.
Kaying, B. & S., Feb. 2.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Feb. 9.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 9.

BELAWAN DELI.

Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.

ROMBAY.

Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Feb. 19.

BOSTON.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 26.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 29.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Imperial Prince, Furness, Feb. 13.
Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.

BREMER.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 18.

BRINDISI.

Hilda, Dodwell's, Jan. 25.
Remo, Dodwell's, Feb. 4.

CALCUTTA.

Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Taima, B.I., Feb. 9.
Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 13.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.

CEBU.

Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Feb. 2.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

CHEFOO.

Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 22.
Huichow, B. & S., Feb. 10.

COLOMBO.

Mirzapore, P. & O., Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 18.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Feb. 19.

COPENHAGEN.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

DALNY.

Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 22.
Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 28/29.
Teau, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 11.
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.
Liangchow, B. & S., Feb. 9.

DUTCH PORTS.

Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 30.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

ENGLAND.

City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 18.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.

FOOCHOW.

Yusang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Huiyang, Douglas, Jan. 24.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 24.

GENOA.

Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 26.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 30.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.

GLASGOW.

Antiochus, B.F., Jan. 20.
Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 28.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Chusan, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Canton, M.M., Jan. 27.
Tonkin, M.M., Jan. 28.
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 13.

HAMBURG.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 30.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 18.

HAVRE.

Bellerophon, B. F., Feb. 9.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.

HONOLULU.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

ILOILO.

Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Feb. 2.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 8.

JAPAN PORTS.

Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Laomedon, B.F., Jan. 22.
Ixion, B.F., Jan. 23.
Albert Voegler, Jensen, Jan. 25.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 25.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 27.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 29.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 28/29.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 29.
Esquiline, Dwell's, Jan. 30.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 30.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 31.
Kansagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Macedonia, P. & O., Jan. 31.
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Keemun, B.F., Feb. 3.
Menelaus, B.F., Feb. 4.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Koren Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 6.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.
Vogland, Jensen, Feb. 8.
Alipore, P. & O., Feb. 9.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Porthos, M.M., Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Tyndarus, B.F., Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Menthus, B.F., Feb. 17.
Col. di Lava, Dodwell's, Feb. 18.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

KALAMANG.

Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.

KANGAROO.

Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.

KANTON.

Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.

KARACHI.

Mausang, Jardine's, Jan. 28.
Nellore, E. & A., Jan. 31.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Feb. 9.

KATMANDU.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 25.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

KATMANDU.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

KATMANDU.

Ixion, B.F., Jan. 23.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Bonneville, Thoresen's, Feb. 8.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Tyndarus, B.F., Feb. 15.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.

KATMANDU.

Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 22.
Chengtu, B. & S., Jan. 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Laomedon, B.F., Jan. 22.
Yushing, Jardine's, Jan. 22.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 24.
Albert Voegler, Jensen, Jan. 25.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 25.
Szechuan, B. & S., Jan. 26.
Tzuhan, B. & S., Jan. 26.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 27.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 29.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 28/29.
Soochow, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 29.
Kwangsang, Jardine's, Jan. 29.

KATMANDU.

Teau, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Esquiline, Dwell's, Jan. 30.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 30.

KATMANDU.

Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 30.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

KATMANDU.

City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 18.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.

KATMANDU.

Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 30.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

KATMANDU.

City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 18.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.

MARSEILLES.

Antenor, B.F., Jan. 22.
Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 30.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 18.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.

MARSEILLES.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.

MARSEILLES.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 26.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 29.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Imperial Prince, Furness, Feb. 13.
Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.

MARSEILLES.

Franken, Melchers, Jan. 28/29.
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.

MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore, P. & O., Jan. 22.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 29.
Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Taima, B.I., Feb. 9.
Antung, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

MARSEILLES.

Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.

MARSEILLES.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.

MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore, P. & O., Jan. 22.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 25.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 29.
Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Taima, B.I., Feb. 9.
Antung, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

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Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 29.
Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
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Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
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Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Taima, B.I., Feb. 9.
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Antung, B. & S., Feb. 9.
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Taima, B.I., Feb. 9.
Antung, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jensen, Feb. 11.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

MARSEILLES.

Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.

MARSEILLES.

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Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Ermland, Jensen, Jan. 29.
Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & DALNY	"CHENAN"	On 22nd Jan.	3 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHENG TU"	On 22nd Jan.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"CHUSAN"	On 24th Jan.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZEHOEN"	On 26th Jan.	Daylight
SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 26th Jan.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 28th Jan.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 28th Jan.	Daylight
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"TEAN"	On 29th Jan.	3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 1st Feb.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 2nd Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 8th Feb.	Daylight
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 9th Feb.	Daylight
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 9th Feb.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 9th Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 10th Feb.	10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Feb.	10 a.m.
HOHAIW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHENG TU"	On 13th Feb.	10 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone Central 36.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTIE" & "TAIPING"

THROUGH NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports

Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STATERIES	Days Here Koro	Days to Sate
CHANGTIE	11th February	18th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTIE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING	11th May	18th May

For Freight and Passage Apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone Central 36.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "J A V A"

on or about

11th FEBRUARY

PORT SAID, BREMEN, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	COPENHAGEN, ETC.
M.S. "Asia"	8th Feb.	13th March
M.S. "Africa"	12th March	13th April
M.S. "Malaya"	3rd April	13th May
M.S. "Danmark"	1st May	11th June
M.S. "Panama"	1st June	10th July
M.S. "Java"	1st July	10th Aug.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports. For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING.
Telephone C. 4071. Agents. [41]

PRINCE LINE

AUGMENTED SERVICE
SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

TO BOSTON

AND NEW YORK

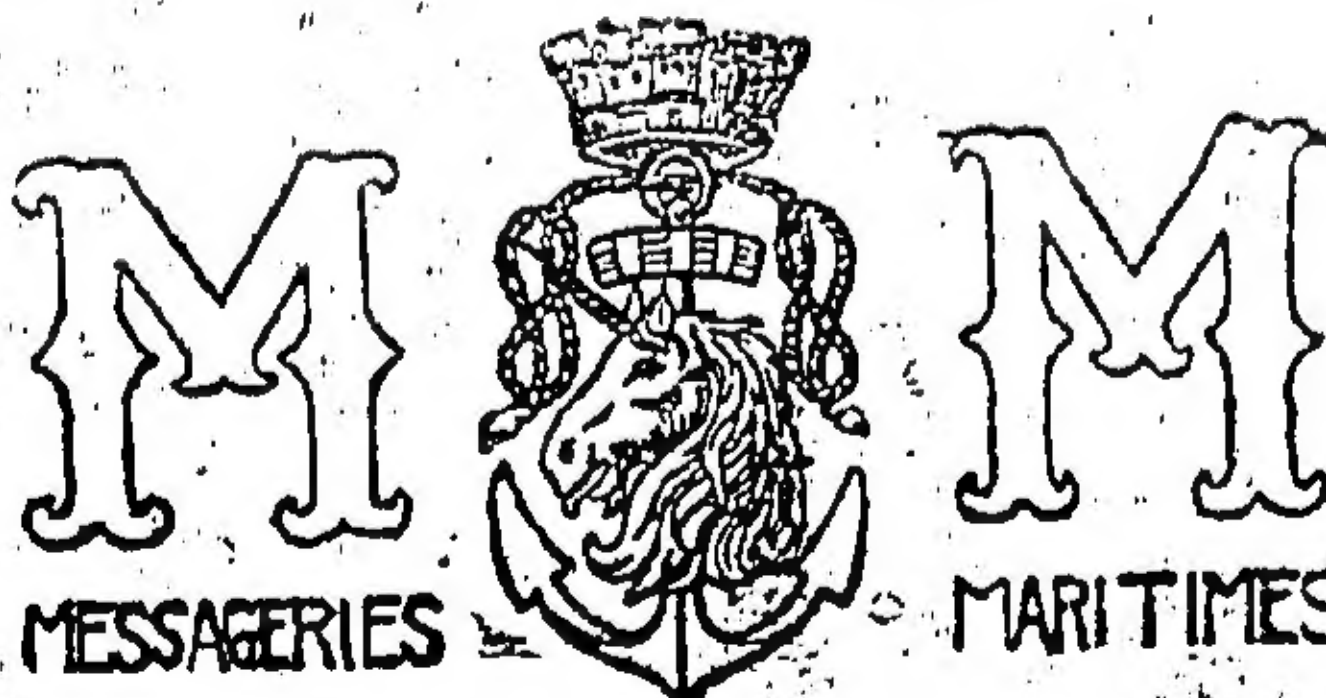
"CINGALESE PRINCE"	Jan. 29th
"IMPERIAL PRINCE"	Feb. 13th
"JAVANESE PRINCE"	Feb. 27th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

For Freight, Passage Rates and Full Particulars, Apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furprince. King's Building. [18]



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

SPRING	28th Jan.	ANDRE LEBON	29th Jan.
G. METZINGER	11th Feb.	PORELOS	18th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	CERONCEAUX	26th Feb.
PORTHOS	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	13th Mar.
CERONCEAUX	26th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN	26th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.	SPRING	22nd Apr.
ANGERS	6th May	G. METZINGER	6th May

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oren, Oasablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam.

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Messageries Maritimes. Telephone: C. 651 and 740. 4 Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	HONG KONG BRISBANE TIME	JANUARY 20, 1930.										JANUARY 21, 1930.									
		BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WIND (Squall)	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WIND (Squall)						
		Inches	Mills.			Direction	Force (Knots)		Inches	Mills.			Direction	Force (Knots)							
Wladivostok	12	30.25	768.4	20	...	NE	1	b	6	30.41	772.5	3	...	NNW	0	b					
Nemuro	11	29.86	758.5	...	...	...	0	...	5	30.12	765.0	...	...	NNW	5	...
Hokodate	...	29.99	761.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	30.20	757.0	...	...	N	1	...
Tokio	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	WNW	2	...	...	30.22	767.5	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	30.18	766.5	...	...	...	0	...	...	30.34	770.5	...	...	WSW	1	...
Nagasaki	...	30.26	768.5	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	30.36	771.0	...	...	NE	3	...
Kagoshima	...	30.22	767.5	...	...	NW	1	...	...	30.26	768.5	...	...	WNW	1	...
Oshima	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	NNE	3	...	...	30.20	767.0	...	...	NE	1	...
Naha	...	30.04	763.0	...	...	NNE	4	...	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	NE	2	...
Likiep	...	30.08	764.0	...	...	NE	1	...	...	30.12	766.0	...	...	ENE	1	...
Bonin Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	30.41	772.4	36	30	N	2	b	6	30.38	771.6	26	100	...	0	...					
Shanghai	14	30.39	771.9	41	69	NE	1	...	...	30.41	772.5	37	86	NE	1	...			
Outfall	...	30.41	772.4	38	84	N	1	...	...	30.48	772.9	40	91	ENE	2	...			
Sharp Peak	...	30.12	765.0	46	93	N	1	of	7	30.17	766.3	46	91	N	1	...					
Amoy	...	30.13	765.3	54	94	ENE	4	...	6	30.20	767.1	52	88	NE	2	...					
Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.13	765.8	44	92	NNE	2	...
Taihou	11	30.18	766.5	61	89	ESE	2	o	5	30.18	766.5	59	96	E	4	...					
Taihu	...	30.11	764.7	66	...	NNW	2	b	...	30.12	765.0	55	...	...	0	...			
Tainan	...	30.10	764.4	68	...	NNE	4	b	...	30.11	764.7	57	...	NNE	4	...					
Kashun	...	30.01	762.3	79	...	NNW	2	b	...	30.07	763.8	66	...	NNE	4	...					
Pescadores	...	30.14	765.6	57	...	NNW	6	...	...	30.15	765.9	68	...	NNE	6	...			
Hong Kong	14	30.08	764.0	55	76	N	1	o	6	30.16	766.0	54	82	E	3	...					
Gap Rock	...	30.08	754.0	...	...	NNE	4	o	...	30.13	765.3	...	...	NE	4	...	
Macao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.15	765.9	45	97	N	2	...
Hohow	...	30.11	764.8	52	94	N	2	o	...	30.09	764.3	69	86	NE	4	...					
Pratas Island	...	30.01	762.2	69	83	NE	5	o	...	30.20	767.1	30	92	WNW	1	...					
Phu Lien	16	30.11	764.7	64	80	...	0	...	7	30.06	765.5	64	...	NW	4	...					
Tourane	...	29.98	761.4	68	...	NW	4	b	...	29.94	760.5	73	...	ENE	4	...					
Cape St. James	...	29.86	758.4	77	...	ENE	6	...	6	30.01	762.3	73	92	NE	2	...					
Basco	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.98	761.4	73	96	NE	4	...
Aparri	...	29.89	759.3	82	70	NE	2	o	...	29.97	761.1	70	98	...	0	...					
Tuguegarao	...	29.85	758.1	86	56	N	1	o	...	29.93	759.9	73	94	E	2	...					
Vigan	...	29.82	757.5	84	64	NW	4	b	...	29.91	759.6	75	79	SSE	2	...					
Manila	...	29.85	758.1	86	61	SW	1	o	...	29.93	760.2	72	94	E	1	...					
Lagayog	...	29.85	758.1	86	61	NE	2	b	...	29.93	760.2	75	94	NE	2	...					
Calboyog	...	29.84	757.8	81	90	SW	4	o	...	29.92	759.9	73	92	N	2	...					
Tacloban	...	29.84	757.8	86	78	S	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollo	...	29.80	756.9	86	56	NE	4	b	...	29.89	759.3	75	91	NE	4	...					
Cebu	...	29.80	756.9	86	52	NE	4	o	...	29.88	759.0	77	86	NE	2	...					
Surigao	...	29.82	757.5	82	77	ENE	4	r	...	29.88	759.0	78	91	SE	2	...					
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.93	760.2	72	...	ENE	3	...
Guam	12.22	29.84	757.8	...	...	NE	4	o	4.22	29.88	759.0	...	...	E	4	...	
Yap	11.00	29.82	757.5	...	...	NE	4	o	5	29.86	758.4	77	...	ENE	4	...			
Pelaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.87	758.7	75	...	NNE	1	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.77	756.1	78	...	E	3	...
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	86	68	NE	6	b	6	29.78	756.4	78	94	NW	...	...			

January 21d. 11A. 15m.—The anticyclone now covers N. China and Korea; fresh monsoon will prevail along the south east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 0.61 inch; against an average of 0.68 inch.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JANUARY 22.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy and misty, probably improving.

C. W. JEFFERIES, Chief Assistant.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, January 21.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Waves
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...
30.09	76.5	77	N	SW	SE	...

Highest open-air Temperature, 10:55
Lowest open-air Temperature, 2:54

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle

MAIL NOTICES.

News of Inward and Outward Mails will be found on page 11.

Bigger & Better Than Ever

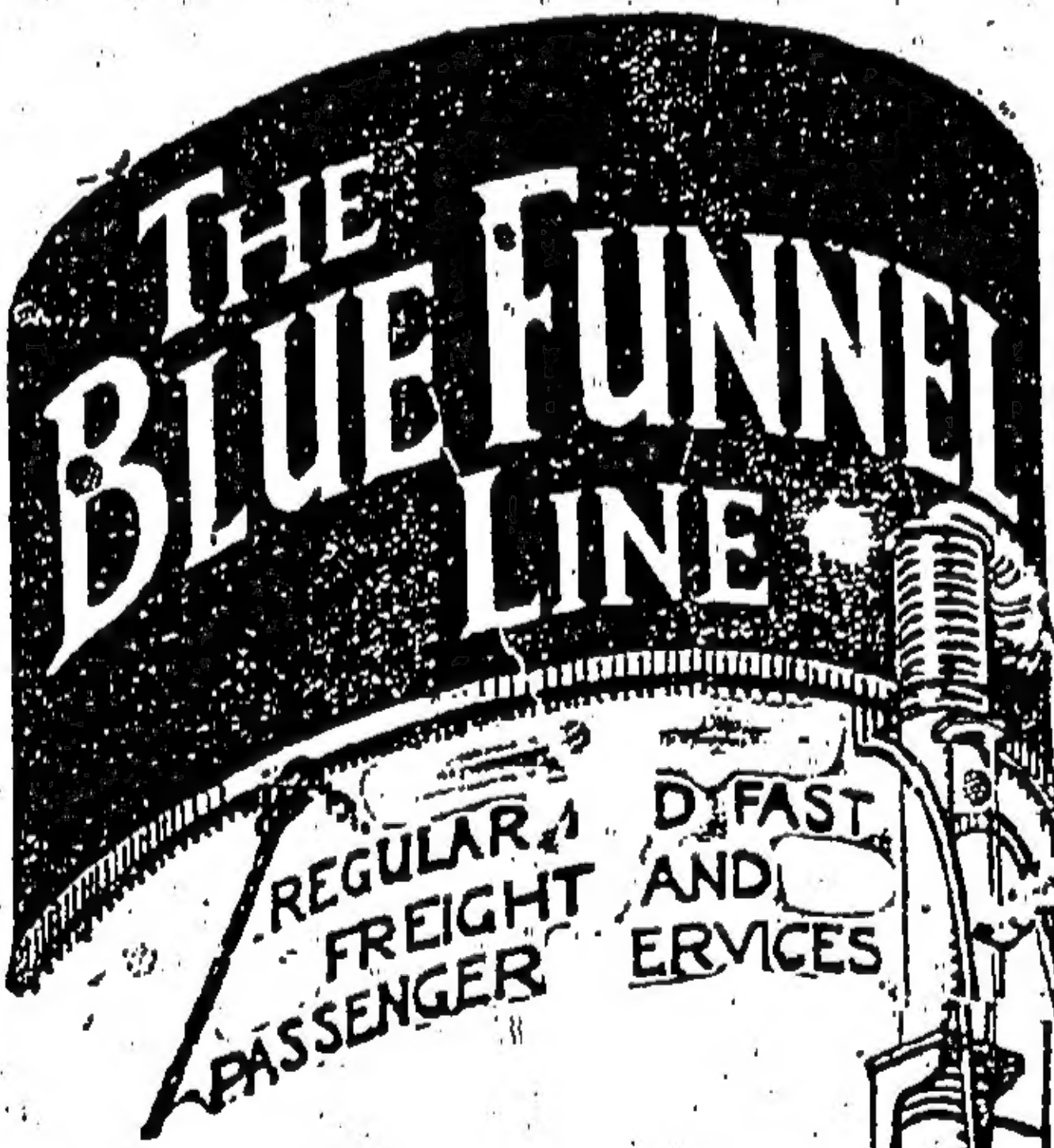
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"HECTOR" 19th Feb. M's. L'don, R'dam. & Glasgow.
*Sails at Daylight.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"BELLEROPHON" 9th Feb. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MENTOR" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
NEW YORK SERVICE with Transimperial at SINGAPORE.

51 Days Hong Kong to New York.

Leaves Hong Kong. Leaves Singapore. Arrives N. York.

"HECTOR" 19th Feb. "Thouless" 3rd Mar. 10th Apr.

PACIFIC SERVICE (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"IXION" 23rd Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAROS" 15th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE.

"KEMUN" 3rd Feb. S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MENELAUS" 4th Feb. S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

PASSENGER SERVICE

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